



## THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

### PEARSON IN BOSTON

Delivered an Address Before the Middlesex Club.

### SPOKE OF GRANT FRIEND OF THE SOUTH

THREW AWAY A PARTISAN SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE OCCASION.

Pritchard and Gudgeon Return From New York—Recent Arrivals at the Capital—Another Batch of Postmasters.

Special to The Tribune. Washington, April 28.—Senator Pritchard and H. A. Gudgeon returned from New York this afternoon. Mr. Gudgeon returns to Asheville tonight to take an active part in the pending municipal election.

Arrivals: Hon. M. W. Ransom, State Senator Bailey, of Davis; Sheriff D. D. Ewing, of Montgomery county, and Mr. W. C. Harris, of Davidson county. Hon. Thomas Settle, Sheriff John Williams and Judge Ewart, of Hendersonville; Judge Purnell and D. H. Abbott, railroad commissioner of Raleigh; George W. Smathers, of Waynesville, arrived today.

Dr. Long, of Graham, and Dr. Fawcett, of Burlington, passed through tonight with a patient for Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

It is understood that Judge Ewart is an applicant for superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing. He is here also in the interest of M. S. Farmer, who is an applicant for an auditorship in the treasury department. Mr. Farmer is a kinsman of Mr. Osborn, of Boston, who is related to President McKinley. He has assurances that he will be cared for in some way.

Senator Bailey, who arrived today, brought his trunk along and will remain here several days. Next week he goes to Asheville. He saw Representative Linney today, and is complaining tonight about the variability of Washington weather.

Representative Pearson returned from Boston tonight. He was the guest of the Middlesex Club last night, and spoke of "Grant, a Friend of the South." "Grant was the best friend the South ever had," he said, "and we old Confederates are learning to love his memory as we love the memory of Lee and Jackson." Of North Carolina he said, "she was first at Bethel and last at Appomattox, and the war records show that she left more dead sons on the perilous ridges of battle than any other State on either side of that great conflict."

It is related of the Buncombe Congressman that he threw away in Richmond a partisan speech he had prepared for the occasion when he found the pick of Virginia militia on its way to Grant's tomb, and delivered instead a pledge of loyalty to the union on the part of the Southern people.

The hundred and four fourth-class postmasters were appointed today, and among them, Mamie Haynes, of Ozark, Wilkes county, vice L. C. Harter, resigned.

Much if not all, the newspaper talk about the clerkship of the eastern judicial district is unauthorized. On his arrival here tonight, Mr. Purnell said that he had made no pledges; that he was not committed to anyone, and that he was free to make the appointment as the public interest demanded. It is expected that Mr. Purnell's nomination will be reported to the Senate tomorrow, and so far as known there will be no opposition to confirmation. Among the many letters of congratulation is one from Circuit Judge Sigmund.

Spanish Minister Leases a House. Washington, D. C., April 28.—The Spanish minister has leased for a term of three years, the residence of Mrs. Noble at the northeast corner of Massachusetts avenue and Eighteenth street, and does not apprehend any immediate disturbance of relations between the United States and Spain on account of Cuba.

### DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

State Division Organized—Raleigh Ladies Elected Officers.

Wilmington, N. C., April 28.—North Carolina division, Daughters of the Confederacy, was organized today by delegates from Wilmington, Raleigh, Asheville, Salisbury and Pamlico chapters. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. W. L. Parsley, Wilmington; Vice-Presidents in order named: Miss Lida Rodman, Washington; Mrs. John S. Henderson, Salisbury; Mrs. John W. Hinsdale, Raleigh; Miss F. L. Patton, Asheville; corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. A. Watson, Wilmington; Historian, Miss Fannie Tiernan, Salisbury; Registrar, Miss Annie Bragaw, Washington; Treasurer, Mrs. Gaston Meares, Wilmington; Recording Secretary, Miss Kate McKinnon, Raleigh. A communication from Raleigh chapter was heartily endorsed. The division adjourned to meet in Wilmington Oct. 13.

### SCHEME OF SILVER SENATORS

WILL PUT A BIMETALLIC RIDER ON THE TARIFF BILL.

May Defeat the Bill in Committee—Democrats are Expected to Support the Amendment.

Washington, April 28.—Bimetallism secures prominent recognition in the tariff bill. At the urgent insistence of Senators Wolcott and Jones of Nevada, the Republican members of the Finance Committee, it is said, agreed today to an amendment allowing a discount of 15 per cent. on products sent here from bimetallic countries. It is impossible to verify the report. There is no doubt, however, that the Senators named have the power to compel the adoption of the amendment or defeat the tariff bill in the committee with the aid of the Democrats of the committee, who are all silver men.

Inquiry of one of the most distinguished silver Democrats in the Senate this afternoon elicited the statement that in his opinion the proposition would be calculated to commend itself very favorably to the Democrats on the committee. With this probability in view, said he, could well understand how Senators Wolcott and Jones could bring considerable pressure to bear upon the other Republican members of the committee. He was inclined to believe that the only thing which would make the Republicans view with any tolerance at all such a provision in the tariff bill would be the threatened exercise of the power which is possessed by the two Senators. The report excited a great deal of interest among congressional circles. Speculation was made as to which one of the two Senators named was engineering the alleged move in behalf of silver. This was deemed of importance, from the fact that if Senator Jones, of Nevada, was responsible for it, he really is earnest about the matter, it would imply that the whole silver strength in the Senate could be rallied on the support of the proposition, as Senator Jones was more in harmony with Wolcott.

### SOUTHEASTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION

A New Organization to Succeed the Southern States Passenger Association.

Washington, April 28.—The Southeastern Passenger Association, which after the close of the present month will succeed the Southern States Passenger Association, was organized this afternoon at the Hotel Raleigh by the election of Harry Walters, of the Atlantic Coast Line, president, and Jos. Richardson, of Atlanta, Ga., commissioner of the expiring association, chairman of the conference committee. A new office provided for under the terms of the organization of the new body, J. W. Boyden, private secretary to Mr. Richardson, was appointed secretary of the meeting, and will act as secretary of the association. Every road connected with the association was represented, and the meeting was well attended. The recently announced decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri case was the subject of much thought and consideration at today's meeting. A report was submitted and unanimously adopted which covers fully the principles involved in the decision, and the belief is expressed by railroad men that the association will not conflict with the Sherman court's interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The association will meet tomorrow for the purpose of organizing the Southeastern Freight Association.

### PRINCETON ATHLETICS.

Class of '97 Won the Games—Four Princeton Records Smashed.

Princeton, N. J., April 28.—The annual Caledonia games of the Princeton University Track Athletic Association were held on the varsity track this afternoon. For the fourth consecutive year the class of '97 won the games. The seniors scored 41-1-6 points, freshmen 35-5-6, sophomores 24 and juniors 18. A high wind blowing straight up the home stretch prevented good time on the track, but in the field events four Princeton records were smashed. H. C. Potter, '98, threw the hammer 124 feet 5 inches—11 feet 4 inches better than had ever been done at Princeton before. The record of 5 feet 11 1/2 inches for the high jump was broken by R. Weber, '97, and W. C. Carroll, 1900, who were tied at 5 feet 11 1/2 inches. In the jump-off, Carroll cleared 6 feet.

### HIS NAME IS DEBOE

Kentucky Legislature Elects a Senator at Last.

### SCENE OF WILDEST EXCITEMENT

TWO GOLD DEMOCRATS VOTED WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

Much Discussed at Washington—Gives the Republicans Forty-Four Votes in the Senate—Presiding Officer Has Deciding Vote.

Washington, April 28.—The Senatorial dead-lock on in Kentucky ended today in the election of Deboe, Republican. Two sound money Democrats voted for Deboe. A scene of the wildest excitement followed the announcement of Deboe's election. Four or five gold Democrats joined in the shouting of the victorious Republicans. Deboe says he is a gold standard man, despite the silver stories circulated about him, and that he will be found on the Republican side and in line with every Republican policy.

Dr. Deboe is about 45 years old, and a resident of Crittenden county. He was elected to the State Senate four years ago as a gold Republican, and was a delegate to the St. Louis convention. The election of Deboe was the subject of much discussion at the Capital today. It is agreed that it will not affect the pending arrangement for committee assignments. Senator McMillan, Republican chairman of the committee on committee assignments, said as much today. The agreement between Republicans and Democrats as to filling committee vacancies has already been perfected, so that the Kentucky election could not change it, even if the new Senator gave the Republicans the necessary votes. An attempt to make a change in the plan, which the Democrats did not agree to, would undoubtedly result in the Democrats delaying action on the tariff, and it would cost more than it is worth.

As the Senate stands now, with the Florida vacancy still existing, the Kentucky election gives the Republicans forty-four votes, with Kyle and the opposition forty-four, thus giving the Vice-President a casting vote on a party division. The Democrats, however, have it in their power, should a fight be made, to block things until Call's successor is elected, when their vote would be raised to forty-five. For this reason, matters will be permitted to go on as they are going.

There will be a meeting of the full committee on finance tomorrow to consider the general tariff situation, but the tariff bill will not be reported before Monday.

### READY FOR THE COMMITTEE.

Dingley Tariff Bill Will be Reported Today.

Washington, April 28.—The subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, which has been considering the Dingley tariff for several weeks, will report the measure to the full committee tomorrow. The Republicans will endeavor to reach an understanding with the Democrats as to what attitude the latter will assume towards the bill. There has been an informal agreement that the bill should be reported to the Senate without consideration by the full Finance Committee, but the Democrats cannot have now notified the Republicans they consent to the reporting of such an important bill until they have had ample opportunity to examine it. The Republicans are still hopeful that the Democrats will consent that the bill be reported to the Senate immediately, but the chances are against this course being pursued. Although the strictest secrecy has been maintained as regards the rates agreed on by the subcommittee for the various schedules, there is authority for the statement that the revised bill will provide for a material reduction of the Dingley rates.

### NEW GREEK CABINET.

Old Officers Will be Turned Out in Response to Popular Demand.

Athens, April 28.—It is announced here this afternoon that the appointment of a new cabinet is probable and that it will likely be composed as follows:

Admiral Canaris or M. Sotiripoulos, prime minister; M. Ralli, minister of war; M. Theotoki, minister of the interior, or marine; M. Carapano, minister of finance; M. Deligorgis, minister of foreign affairs; M. Simopoulou, minister of justice.

None of these is a member of the present cabinet. King George, in conversation with a prominent Greek statesman yesterday, said: "I am ready to accept all the wishes of the country. All I desire is that not a drop of blood shall flow on my account."

### RESCUED FROM A SINKING SHIP.

Crew of a Fishing Vessel Taken Off in the Nick of Time.

New York, April 28.—The North German Lloyd steamer Marcon arrived today from Bremen. Capt. Kuhlmann reports that he picked up at sea twenty-three seamen, the captain and owner and all the crew of the French fishing brigantine Marie, and brought them to this port. At 9 o'clock on the evening of April 21, when about latitude 36.40, longitude 31.34, a flare torch was sighted. The Marcon was headed toward the light and found the French fishing brigantine in a sinking condition. The crew were transferred to the Marcon, which proceeded at 11 p. m. On April 16 the brigantine had encountered heavy gales and high seas, which caused her to strain badly, and she sprung a leak. The gale, which assumed hurricane force, carried the masts by the board. When the masts fell they broke the pumps, and the crew were unable to free her of water, which rapidly accumulated in the hold. When the Marcon hove in sight, Capt. Berri was planning to abandon the Marie, as the water had increased so alarmingly that she could not live through the night.

### ATTACK ON IAN MACLAREN

PETITION PRESENTED TO PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF ENGLAND.

Charged With Heterodoxy—Committee Declines to Report Unfavorably on Ordering an Investigation.

London, April 28.—The annual synod of the Presbyterian Church of England opened here Monday. More than usual interest is attached to the proceedings, owing to the fact that it was proposed by certain of the members to have the synod make an inquiry into the alleged heterodoxy of Dr. John Watson, the well-known novelist, who writes under the non de plume of Ian MacLaren. The opponents of Dr. Watson have prepared a petition setting forth wherein he had departed from the tenets of the Presbyterian church and quoting from his publications to prove the contention. The petition declared among other things: "If such statements (those quoted) are allowed to pass without any disavowal or explanation on the part of Dr. Watson, or any notice of them on the part of the church, the result will be most disastrous to the spiritual life of the church and eventually to its outward progress and prosperity."

### BATTING MATINEE.

The Game at Baltimore—Cleveland Shut Out at Cincinnati.

Baltimore, April 28.—The Champions and Brooklyn indulged in a batting matinee today in which the home team came out ahead. The game was lengthy and tiresome and both teams played a listless game in the field. The Brooklyn times if in a trance. The only redeeming feature was the Champions' base running. They succeeded in pilfering fifteen bases. Score: Baltimore ... 0 2 4 1 3 2 1 0—13 R H E Brooklyn ... 1 1 1 0 0 1 2 0—6 12 2 Batteries: Corbett and Clark, Kennedy and Grim.

### Defeat of the Browns Explained.

St. Louis, Mo., April 28.—The Browns presented today's game to Chicago through stupid playing both at the bat and in the field. Poor work on the bases, Bierbauer's bungling exhibition at second and Hart's wildness materially contributed to the home club's defeat. Score: St. Louis ... 0 1 3 0 0 2 0 0—13 R H E Chicago ... 2 2 0 0 0 1 0—5 10 2 Batteries: Griffith and Anson; McFarland and Hart. Game called in the ninth inning with no one out.

### Left-Handed Boy Pitcher.

New York, April 28.—Left-handed Sumner, the boy pitcher from Albany, put up a magnificent assortment of speedy curves at the Polo grounds today and completely baffled the efforts of the Washington sluggers to hit the ball safely. The Senators being unable to hit, seemed to be demoralized and quite perceptibly toward the end. Score: New York ... 3 0 0 3 0 3 2 0—11 R H E Washington ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—3 4 5 Batteries: Seymour and Warner; Norton, King and McGuire.

### Tebeau's Braves Shut Out.

Cincinnati, April 28.—Pitcher Dammon, the ex-Western Leaguer, shut out the Clevelanders today in the third successive victory of the Cincinnati over Tebeau's Braves. Ritchie drove the rooters wild with two timely drives over second. Score: Cincinnati ... 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 0—5 10 1 Cleveland ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 1 Batteries: Dammon and Peltz, Cuppy and O'Connor.

### Louisville Loses One.

Louisville, April 28.—Louisville lost the first game of the season today. Both Hawley and Hill were in fine form and allowed but four hits each. The attendance was 2,600. Score: Louisville ... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 4 2 Pittsburgh ... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 4 0 Batteries: Hill and Wilson, Hawley and Merritt.

### Slow Playing in the Quaker City.

Philadelphia, April 28.—The third game between the Philadelphia and Boston clubs here was characterized by its slowness and the poor playing of the two teams. Score: Philadelphia ... 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0—5 11 2 Boston ... 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 1—6 9 2 Batteries: Fildell and Grady, Klobedauz and Yeager.

### MAD RUSH OF WATERS

Flood Suddenly Sweeps Down Upon the Town of Guthrie.

### A HUNDRED OR MORE PEOPLE DROWNED

SWEPT AWAY ALMOST WITHOUT WARNING.

Cottonwood River a Raging Torrent—Thrilling Rescues—Noble Self Sacrifice—A Cloud Burst Did It.

Guthrie, O. T., April 28.—Where at daylight this morning stood the most beautiful residence portion of Guthrie, tonight is a flood devastated, stricken and demolished district. The houses that are left are toppled about like cardboard boxes after a windstorm, and ceaseless waves of resistless waters roll through or over half a thousand deserted and wrecked homes. Two thousand homeless people are gathered shivering on the bluffs west of the city, and in the homes of the part of the city which lies high and dry on the hills. A hundred or more have gone down to watery graves and thousands have lost their all. From noon yesterday till midnight last night there was an incessant downpour of rain in and about the city and it was feared that the Cottonwood River, which was already very high, would do much damage. But the watches at the bridges were surprised to see the river go down, and by daylight it had fallen ten feet.

Just as they were about to off duty at 6 o'clock they were startled by a sudden roar from the top of the river and were soon convinced that a terrific flood was coming. The fire alarm was given and policemen and others rode all over town near the river, rousing families and warning them to flee for their lives. Some thought the flood came down the valley a mile wide, twenty feet deep in the channel and four feet across the entire valley. It struck the city at 6:30 in the extreme southwest, where the negroes' hillside residences and a few moments later; others stopped to save things until it was too late, and very few would at first believe that any great danger was threatened. With a mighty roar the flood came down the valley a mile wide, twenty feet deep in the channel and four feet across the entire valley. 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## THE TWO BEST TALKS

Interesting Addresses at the Convention at Southern Pines.

## WHY MONEY DON'T COME SOUTH

## DEMAOGOGUES AND DESIGNING NEWSPAPERS IN THE WAY.

Mr. J. C. Drewry, of Raleigh, Presents Many Details That are Interesting—Mr. Wittkowsky's Speech.

At the meeting of insurance men and members of the Southern States Immigration and Industrial Association at Southern Pines Tuesday, the most interesting address was made by Mr. J. C. Drewry, of Raleigh. It was from the insurance man's standpoint, and Mr. Wittkowsky, of Charlotte, made the best talk on the other side. Their addresses are given in part below:

Address of Mr. Drewry.

Mr. Chairman, etc.—I had to overcome considerable hesitancy before I could get my consent to appear in the role of a speaker in the presence of such an intelligent body of men—composed as it is of some of the best and most influential citizens of the South; and being unaccustomed as I am to speak in public—this being one of the few attempts of my life, I trust that you gentlemen will excuse my stammering in that line with a considerable degree of leniency.

I feel satisfied that you gentlemen are promoted to this movement by sentiments which will in your opinion promote the general welfare of the South, and that you honestly desire to arrive at a just and practicable solution equally acceptable to insurer and insured, and if I can assist you in any way to arrive at that solution, I shall feel fully repaid for the trouble which I have taken to gather statistics and facts touching the problem which you now have before you.

It is stated that the companies by refusing to make loans or investments in the South are constantly draining our State of its capital. Every company doing business in North Carolina is required by law to file with the Secretary of State annually, a sworn statement of its premium receipts and losses paid during the preceding year.

These statements will show (and the Secretary of State will bear me out in the assertion) that the insurance companies have during the last ten years paid almost as much money, including agency expenses, to the people of North Carolina as they have received from them. During that time, and that instead of the insurance companies draining the State of its surplus cash they have stood as a great bulwark and prop to bolster up the credit of the merchants of North Carolina; they have soothed and comforted the dying father in his last moments; they have assisted in fostering every enterprise in the State, and after performing these worthy services, they have paid nearly as much money to the people of the State as they have carried from it. One company alone has paid out in this State during the last ten years over a half million dollars more than it has received in premiums. The census reports of the United States, which are as reliable as anything which can be obtained on the subject, show that the insurance companies doing business in North Carolina paid out including agency expenses during the 10 years beginning with 1880 to 1889, inclusive, one hundred and three dollars for every one hundred dollars which they received in premiums from the State. The same is true of nearly every State in the Union.

Many insurance companies doing business in North Carolina are today making investments in the South, and a good many of them have thousands of dollars loaned to our people, and invested in our enterprises.

The company which I have the honor to represent, although it has been doing business in this State but a few years, has I am satisfied not less than \$100,000 loaned to its policy holders in this State, and invested in North Carolina securities, and we are today negotiating the purchase of \$100,000 6 per cent. bonds which will be issued by one of the best counties in South Carolina. The insurance companies are anxious and willing to lend money in the South provided they can do so under our laws with safety to their policyholders, and they are today lending millions of dollars on Southern securities. The Mutual Life of New York, no longer than a few years ago loaned to the Richmond & West Point Terminal Railroad Company, two millions of dollars. The Equitable of New York has recently erected in the city of Atlanta a building which cost nearly a million dollars. I saw a circular letter not many months ago over the signature of Maj. Livingsstone Mims, of Atlanta, Ga., the Life, in which he stated that the New York Life had loaned to the people of Georgia alone within the past twelve months over a million dollars. I was also told a short time ago by Col. P. H. Cameron, of Raleigh, manager for the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, that his company has over \$300,000 loaned to the people of North Carolina. The Penn Mutual of Philadelphia is lending money all over the South, so is the Northwestern of Milwaukee, the Union Central of Cincinnati, the Mutual Benefit of Newark, and many others.

I have here the Massachusetts report, money like water, seeks its level, and when capitalists see an opportunity to make more money in North Carolina than elsewhere, with equal safety, they will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity.

I have made an earnest study of this matter, as I have endeavored for several years past to persuade my company to establish a financial department in North Carolina for the purpose of lending money on real estate, and the only thing which has caused them to hesitate was the uncertainty of our titles to real estate, the frequency with which our real estate values fluctuate the inadequacy of our foreclosure laws, and the tendency which has manifested itself in some of our past legislatures to oppress corporations.

Some of you, gentlemen, know that it has only been within the past few years that the law was passed in this State requiring a man to register his

deed to real property, and I am reliably informed that some deeds, which were made forty years ago, were then brought to light which had never been registered. It is Northern capital which is to-day backing the North Carolina Home Insurance Company of Raleigh, which capital is furnished by the German American Insurance Company of New York. The same company has bought a controlling interest in the Knoxville Fire Insurance Company of Knoxville, Tenn. There are very few companies doing business in the South to-day which do not hold Southern securities of some kind.

The bonds of nearly all of our Southern towns, cities and counties issued for public improvements are held by the insurance companies. Pass such laws which will invite capital to come into the State, manifest a spirit of fairness and justice toward corporations, impose upon them the same burden which is imposed upon an individual citizen, at the same time giving them the same privileges and liberties, and you can rest assured that any man in North Carolina will put up the proper security can get all the money he wants from any insurance company doing business in this State.

2nd. It has been asserted that some States have discriminated against us in their insurance laws. Several of the Northern States have laws stating that the capital stock of home companies shall be invested in home securities, such a law; as it is home capital which creates the capital stock of these companies, but they are at liberty to invest their assets or earnings over and above the capital stock in any part of the world that they think fit.

Just here I beg to state for the information of you gentlemen that the largest life companies in the world are purely mutual, they have no capital stock, and their assets are invested wherever the finance committee deems advisable for the safety and welfare of its policyholders, and a good many life companies which are not mutual have a mere nominal capital. The Equitable of New York, with a capital stock of only \$100,000, has assets amounting to over \$200,000,000 (two hundred millions of dollars.) So you see it is not much of a discrimination against us, that the capital stock of \$100,000 shall be invested in New York.

If we were to organize an insurance company in North Carolina, I should deem it nothing more than right to require that the capital stock of the company should be invested in North Carolina securities.

It has been stated that the gross premium receipts from all insurance companies doing business in this State, amount in round numbers to over \$2,000,000 (two million dollars) and that the companies only paid out during the past year losses amounting to \$1,000,000 (one million dollars), and consequently there is a drainage on the resources of this State to the extent of \$1,000,000 (one million dollars) each year which goes North to further enrich the capitalists of that section.

This statement at first strikes the average man as being a very unusual condition of affairs, but like most other things when thoroughly considered and understood it is divested of its seemingly dangerous aspect. The insurance business in North Carolina during the past year was unusually favorable to the insurance companies, more so than it has been for many years past, but let us dissect these figures in their most favorable state and take the figures stated above during last year as an example. It will cost the companies at a low estimate 25 per cent to do business. This amount goes to their State and local agents and to their travelling men who are constantly going over the State inspecting their business. Add this item to the million dollars paid out in losses and you will see that only three hundred thousand dollars instead of a million goes to the insurance companies as a profit on their business. Then further consider the fact that a large part of this business was done by the life companies and that the life business in this State is practically in its infancy, and that all life contracts are based upon the assumption of continuing 20, or period of 20 to 30 years, or longer, and that in order to mature these contracts a certain amount of money has to be paid aside each year to mature them, which amount will eventually return to the State with its accumulations, you will at once become convinced that the insurance companies are not a drain of menace to the welfare of the State, but on the contrary they promote thrift and economy and materially aiding in adding to the wealth of the State, and advancing our future welfare and happiness.

The life insurance business has been reduced to a mathematical certainty and liberalized every year so that now nearly all of the best life companies are writing policies under which, after two annual payments, the policyholder can lose nothing, as he is entitled to get that time, to the pro rata benefits which he would receive at the end of the contract, and he is entitled at any full reserve value under the policy at 6 per cent interest, and thousands of policyholders in this State have taken advantage of this liberal provision and it has doubtless saved to their estates thousands of dollars.

There is nothing more uncertain than individual life, at the same time there is nothing more fixed or certain than the law of mortality or the average life of man-kind. This law is just as fixed and as certain as the law of gravitation or any other law which the Divine Creator has established, and any well-posted life agent can tell you to a fraction what will be the average life of a thousand men at any given age.

The life insurance companies have taken advantage of this divinely established truth, and fixed their rates accordingly, and the life insurance business is no longer a matter of speculation and mathematical certainty.

It is a beneficial plan of contribution by which those who are fortunate and live out their expectancy are called upon at a time when they are in health and prosperity to assist in sustaining and supporting those dear ones of their less fortunate neighbors who are cut off at an hour when they least expect it and before they have succeeded in fully providing for those dependent upon them.

3rd. "That insurance is profitable to the insurer is apparent from the enormous surplus accumulations held by the company." I am sorry to say that the facts in the case will not sustain the above assertion. If there are large profits in the insurance business, why prefer to invest their money in starting banks, in building cotton factories, or in mercantile pursuits, or in any other business than organizing insurance companies? Why is it that nearly every insurance company organized in the South since the war has come to grief? Why is it that we haven't insuring companies in all of the flourishing towns in our State? It is because the insurance business has not

proven profitable in the South, and our moneyed men are afraid to invest in such a hazardous enterprise. We have an insurance company in Raleigh, the North Carolina Home, a noble institution, and one which deserves the patronage of every good citizen of our State. Ask of the stockholders of that company how much they have received in dividends on their stock, and whether or not they are growing rich from the profits received from the company.

We also have insurance companies at Wilmington and Tabors, at Greensboro and at Charlotte. I have never heard of these companies growing rich. We used to have the North Carolina Life, but it was forced to reinsure for lack of profit. Many of our gentlemen, have heard of the old Piedmont and Arlington, of the Southern Life of Columbia, with gallant Gordon at the head of its column to inspire confidence, of the Cotton States Life Insurance Company of Georgia, and various others. Where are they today? They have gone out of the business and shown themselves to be hopeless failures.

The Atlanta Underwriters, a company organized in Atlanta, Ga., about six years ago by the best insurance men in the South, and headed by one of the ablest insurance men in the whole country, and with half million dollar capital stock, has retired from business after an unsuccessful career of a few brief years. Scores of other similar instances could be cited, yet in spite of all these stubborn and unpleasant facts, there are some of our people who honestly believe that the insurance companies are all getting rich. It is true that they have accumulated large assets, but in considering these assets, we must not lose sight of the fact that they also have large liabilities in the form of outstanding contracts which are bound to mature, and unless they accumulate these assets they cannot meet their contracts, and must eventually repudiate their obligations.

I may be asked if the insurance companies are losing money in the South, why is it they continue doing business here? It is because they believe that the condition of everything in the South will improve and is improving, and they believe that we are erecting a better class of buildings than we formerly had; that we are making rapid improvements in our water supply and fire departments; that we are giving more attention to the proper draining of our towns and cities; that we are putting in sewer systems and giving more care and supervision to the sanitary condition which surrounds us. And then they can do business in the South with profit.

4th. "That the terms of policies are difficult to understand, and that companies are making out of the insuring policyholders in making out proof of uncontested losses, avail themselves of every technicality to delay payment and force a compromise. The first clause of this complaint, viz: that the companies are making out of the insuring policyholders in making out proof of uncontested losses, strikes me as having more merit in it, and comes nearer in my humble judgment of being a just and reasonable complaint than any other clause, but the necessity of providing under one policy for so many different conditions affecting different classes of risks, forces this condition on the companies and the policy must necessarily contain many clauses and conditions. However, the form policy which is generally used in this State is the New York standard form which was prescribed by the Legislature of that State.

The second clause of this section, viz: "That companies and their agents instead of assisting policyholders in making out proofs of uncontested losses, avail themselves of every technicality to delay payment and force a compromise." The affairs of the insurance companies are as honorably managed as those of any other corporation or individuals in any class of business, and we number in our ranks men possessed of as much intelligence and integrity as you will find in any other business or profession. Companies employ adjusters for the express purpose of assisting policyholders in making out their proofs of loss, and have never known a single claimant who has been refused payment. They have contracts outstanding amounting to over three billions, and yet they have only contested \$3 policies out of 63,212 which they have paid in the last five years, the amount contested being only 1-250 of the total amount paid.

No business or profession on earth can show as favorable a record. I challenge the world to equal it. The insurance companies promote thrift and encourage economy; they strengthen and give credit to those engaged in business enterprises, and it is only under the name of insurance that the future welfare of one family can be secured by perpetuating after his death his money earning ability. Let us then welcome these companies, and let us endeavor to criticize them as unjust legislators, but let us pass such laws as will protect their rights when they loan money and manifest to them our good will, and I will warrant you that thousands of dollars of insurance money will come into this State.

Let us have a strict and rigid supervision to keep out all insolvent companies, but open the door to all just and legitimate competition by companies which can satisfy our Secretary of State that they are solvent and will do an honest and fair business.

In conclusion, I will state that I do not believe that the sentiment of this convention is hostile towards the insurance business, and I believe that you have the welfare of all our people at heart, and therefore, could not afford to strike a blow at such an important adjunct to all commercial enterprises as the insurance business has grown to be.

It is to-day an absolute necessity, and I believe you realize its importance, and while you think there are perhaps some things connected with the business which might be remedied, yet you must consider the difficulty of that remedy, as no business has yet reached perfection, although the insurance business has made rapid strides in that direction, and I am satisfied that action taken by this convention will be characterized by conservatism and justice.

Mr. Wittkowsky's Remarks.

Mr. Wittkowsky said in part—

I have listened with much pleasure and interest to the discussion had by the members of this convention, and while the range of discussion was wide, I gather the gist of it to be: The uniform unwillingness of northern capitalists, and especially of the large and powerful insurance companies, to lend money South. In my humble opinion, none of the speakers have assigned the true reason for that distrustfulness. It is true that every speaker has touch-

ed in part on the true cause, and, therefore, I find myself agreeing in part with all the speakers. The true reason in my opinion is to be found in the fact that our people have of late years been cursed with the doctrines of every ungracious "ism" by the designing demagogues, and unprincipled newspaper editors, for their own personal aggrandizement, have instilled themselves in the hearts and minds of a too confiding yemanry, and who have proclaimed it broadcast that our farms are unremunerative; that the farmer becomes poorer with every year's crop; in other words, proclaiming throughout the world that our "wares" are bad, and ask people to buy foreign goods. How can we expect capitalists to have confidence in us when we come to them with the tale of "woe?"

In order to induce capital to come to the contrary, must show to the world that our lands are valuable, and I am bold enough to assert that to-day the southern farmer, and especially the North Carolina farmer, is in better condition than he has been at any time since the war; that he owes less, is mortgaged less, has better horses, better vehicles, his barns are criss criss, his houses are better furnished and more comfortable, and "gold" money at that, stuck away in the old stocking, than at any time since 1865.

But, gentlemen, why always look to the "North" to help us? Why not determine to help ourselves? And we can do it if we only try.

There is a maxim in trade; that the nearest home market is the best market for the seller, and so it is for the buyer. Cannot we do the same rule be applied to insurance? I have been told that the distrust is caused, in part, not so much by the present collection laws in force as by the apprehension of legislation in the future. Let us send better men as law makers; let us send men who have made a success in the management of their own affairs, and as far as the North good legislation is concerned he is honest and upright. We can not help it. I suppose, as he is built that way.

Let us, who are here assembled, resolve that we at least will go out and endeavor to bring about that cordial and friendly feeling which, before the war, existed between the dwellers in the towns and cities and those dwellers in the country. Let us meet in their minds in flag, in country now, henceforth and ever more.

Present & Representatives.

Those who were present at the meeting and came forward and made themselves known to the secretary are as follows:

W. P. Stewart, of New York City, representing New York Mutual Life Insurance Company; D. L. Gore, of Wilmington, representing Carolina Insurance Company of Wilmington; Jas. E. Company, of Henderson, State agent Washington Life Insurance Company of New York; W. V. H. Williams, of Portsmouth, Va., secretary Portsmouth Fire Insurance Company; C. S. Sherwood, of Portsmouth, Va., vice president of the Seaboard Fire Insurance Company of Norfolk, Va., and representative of the Portsmouth Board of Trade; R. S. Walker, of Richmond, Va., representing Security, Trust and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia; Thos. F. Harmon, of Newberry, S. C., representing the Home Mutual Fire Protection Company of Newberry, S. C.; J. G. Rice, of Newberry, S. C., agent of the same company; J. D. Boushall, of Raleigh, N. C., State agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.; F. B. Arendell, of Raleigh, N. C., agent of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore; John C. Drewry, of Raleigh, State agent for the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.; J. D. Church, of Charlotte, State agent of the New York Life Insurance Company; Cary J. Hunter, of Raleigh, State agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati; J. F. Hurly, of Concord, agent of the Penn Mutual of Philadelphia; J. Van Lindley, of Greensboro, representing the Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, Ga.; Allen of Raleigh, secretary of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce; C. L. Stevens, of New Bern, delegate from the New Bern Chamber of Commerce; J. H. Chadbourne, Jr., of Wilmington, delegate from the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce; A. G. Hall, of Nashville, Tenn., executive committeeman of the Southern States Immigration and Industrial Association.

No Criticism.

Perry Pattie—No, sir, I don't judge a man by the clothes he wears. Where would I be in that case? Waymon Watson—What you git'n at, anyhow? "Ain't I wearin' a sweater?"

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" one month .20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

## Atlantic &amp; N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2.

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
7:20	3:20	Goldensboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	Best's	11:28	7:30
8:16	3:49	LaGrange	10:42	6:30
8:26	4:00	Falling Creek	10:32	6:00
9:24	4:14	Kinston	9:42	5:18
9:38	4:21	Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	Dover	10:00	5:38
10:40	4:42	Core Creek	9:50	5:38
11:15	4:54	Tuscarora	9:42	5:29
11:31	5:00	Clark's	9:30	5:20
1:30	5:25	Newbern	8:53	10:10
2:12	5:50	Riverdale	8:49	10:00
2:20	5:53	Croatan	8:46	9:50
2:43	6:05	Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	Newport	8:26	9:00
3:25	6:24	Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	Atlantic	8:15	8:33
3:51	6:42	Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		Atlantic Hotel		
4:01	9:50	M. City Depot	7:45	7:50
p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.

No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

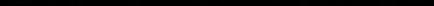


He Sprang From the People and  
Derived His Patent of Nobility  
From God — Great in War and  
Great in Peace.

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## THE DAILY TRIBUNE

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THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

In a few years more, if the present Civil Service system continues, the only way to rid the Departments at Washington of an army of useless people will be to create a civil pension list.

The news from Cuba is somewhat confusing. It is reported that Gen. Weyler reports the insurrection subdued, and is shipping away his troops from the island in large numbers. The Cubans assert, however, that they are not whipped, and that the soldiers are leaving because they can't whip them.

The Turkish Empire has been disintegrating for a century. During that time she has lost the Crimea, Greece, Roumania, Servia, with other provinces, and Cyprus. It is destined to overthrow, and those nations called the Powers are just waiting and watching like birds of prey to divide the carcass among themselves.

The attempt to squelch the cartoon artist by act of General Assembly has failed in New York, the only State where the experiment has been tried. The cartoon is a good thing in its way, especially if it is humorous, which it ought to be; but when it degenerates to the level of caricature, it is an outrage upon a long suffering public, to say nothing of the feelings of the artist's victim.

President McKinley not only treats his own Vice-President with confidence and cordial friendship, but extends toward the Vice-President of Mr. Cleveland a respect and consideration which he never received from that gentleman when President. In appointing Mr. Stevenson upon the Bimetallism Commission, President McKinley acted the gentleman, as well as the statesman. There never was anything but good in McKinley Bill.

No tariff bill, Republican or Democratic, has been so weakly attacked as has the Dingley bill, in every Congressional district there are industries which will be benefited by it, and the Representatives of those districts, Democrats as well as Republicans, know this. Opposition on general lines, therefore, becomes ineffective, because of the exceptions which Democratic members make in favor of protection for their own constituents.

If Senator Morgan will cast his eagle Alabama eye around the balance of the United States, he will notice no excessive restlessness among the people because of the inaction of the House. It is the inaction of the Senate that is ruffling their temper. The House did promptly all it was called in special session to do; if the Senate will do the same and allow Congress to adjourn, Senator Morgan may be assured that it will make the people happy, although they may be deprived of a ton or two of his speeches about Cuba and the Nicaragua canal.

Mr. Lanham, a Texas member of the House of Representatives, has introduced into that body a bill "to reduce the expenditures of the Government, to decrease Federal salaries, and to discourage the office-seeking industry" by cutting off 33 1-3 per cent. from the salaries of Federal officials. Why should a man want to discourage the office-seeking industry after having worked at it himself? Mr. Lanham is the best judge as to whether he gets too much pay or not, and he can easily resign if he thinks he is overpaid. The salaries of the greater number of Federal officials are not large but small. Some office seekers might be discouraged from their seeking if the pay of the most profitable Federal posts were reduced, but men enough to fill the small Federal offices could be found if those offices had no salary. It will be a sorry day, and not to be lightened even by Mr. Lanham, when Federal office is not regarded as an honor.—New York Sun.

Attacks upon salaries of public officers seldom accomplish more than to give fleeting notoriety to those who make them. Nothing more substantial was effected by the attempt to reduce salaries in North Carolina that was made in the Legislature at its recent session.

## AMENDMENT AND DEBATE.

To the popular mind, the slow-going rules of the Senate are not as well adapted to the dispatch of business as the summary way the House has of rushing legislation through when occasion seems to demand it. The voice of protest is often heard in the public press, and sometimes upon the floor of the Senate itself. The latest attack upon the Senate rules which has attracted public attention was made by Mr. William E. Mason, the new Senator from Illinois. What Mr. Mason objected to in his speech he described as "minority control". There was, he said, a majority of insurgents in the Senate; a majority ready to act, but held back by the minority in control. It was time, he thought, to do away with "the barnacle rules," the rules which, to insure free speech and full discussion, permit practically unlimited debate.

Is such an objection sound? Is it justifiable? Is it based on a correct knowledge of facts? Is it opportune? It happens at the present time that there are in the Fifty-fifth Senate more Republicans than members of any of the other groups into which the Senate is divided, and with the organization of the Senate proposed it is believed that the Republicans will be able ultimately to give effect to their policy. The present Senate, when all its seats are filled, will comprise forty-two Republicans, thirty-one Democrats, seven Populists, six silverite Republicans, and four gold Democrats. The Republicans, therefore, while most numerous, will not be numerous enough before the next Senatorial vacancies to control the Senate without the co-operation of one of the other groups. Their own strength as the plurality party in the Senate is ineffective.

We are prone to believe sometimes that the interests of the country would be better served in matters of Federal legislation if debate in the Senate were restricted by such rules as govern the House of Representatives. But should, for any reason, the present "insurgent majority," as Senator Mason, a member of it, describes his fellow Republicans, be overpowered by an alliance of Populists and Silverites, what obstacle to their extravagance would be interposed by a Senate deprived of its present power of opposition to recklessness?

The function of the Senate in the political economy of the Government of the United States is not to initiate or to expedite radical legislation, but to protect the interests of the people by a policy of discussion and debate. Fresh members are generally the severest critics of the Senate's customs, or of what they describe as its "barnacle rules." Upon this question, Vice-President Stevenson spoke words of wisdom to which he would do well to give heed, in taking his leave of the Senate:

"Of those who clamor against the Senate and its methods of procedure it may be truly said: 'They know not what they do.' In this chamber alone are preserved, without restraint, two essentials of wise legislation and of good government; the right of amendment and of debate. Great evils often result from hasty legislation, but rarely from the delay which follows full discussion and deliberation. In my humble judgment, the historic Senate, preserving the unrestricted right of amendment and of debate, maintaining intact the time-honored parliamentary methods and amenities which unfailingly secure action after deliberation, possesses in our scheme of government a value which cannot be measured by words."

Greece is having a rough contest with a vastly superior enemy, and will probably emerge from the war badly defeated if not destroyed. The popular enthusiasm which forced her government into the contest will subside when the fearful loss of life, the increase of the national debt, and the sorrow, suffering and misery become apparent to the people. The lesson so often written in human blood, but war means devastation, destruction, death and brings in its train calamities which corrupt national morals, and threaten national life, seems never to be learned, or rather to be forgotten by the generations succeeding those that suffer.

A Pennsylvania paper says that the ballot law of that State is faulty. The size of the ballot, it declares, is one of the most objectionable features. And large as it is, there seems to be nothing to prevent its expansion indefinitely until it becomes as large as a Sunday metropolitan newspaper or a circus tent. Happily we are not affected with the blanket ballot in North Carolina. We still retain much of the early simplicity of American voting systems. We are not as progressive in that respect as some other States; but that is hardly a fault.

## A CORRECTION.

In The Tribune's report of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Insane Asylum cases, the word "until" usurped the place of "unless" at the beginning of the sixth line of the following paragraph, which is herewith reproduced with the correction made. As the reader will observe, the effect of the language of the court was entirely changed by putting in the wrong word:

"The defendant Kirby at the time of his election, and the time of their appointment, were public officers, and they are entitled to hold their offices, their terms not having yet expired, unless their right to the same has been divested by an act of the last General Assembly ratified on the 8th day of March, 1897, and entitled 'an act to charter the Eastern Hospital for the Colored Insane, and the Western Hospital for the Insane and North Carolina Insane Asylum at Raleigh, and to provide for their government.'"

A great deal of one-sided history has been written since the war, and it really seems as if it is impossible for a historian in this generation to write impartially of the greatest event of the century so far as the United States is concerned. In fact there appears to be a demand for more one-sided histories; only they must be more favorable to the right side, as viewed by the respective partisans. The United Confederate Veterans' Association has endorsed eleven school histories written by Southern authors. A so-called historian has proposed to the G. A. R. to write a history to order, warranted to please that side, and the proposition has been accepted. The true historian will not seek the endorsement of either side or of any organization. He will write the truth and let his history stand on its merits as a history—not as a partisan account. The Baltimore Sun rightly says: "Of course, a history of the war between the States written by a Southern author will not be of value if it departs from the facts at any point to cater to sectional prejudices. This is the objection which has been frequently made, and very justly, against histories by Northern authors. Neither the United Confederate Veterans nor the Grand Army of the Republic should desire anything but a fair statement of the facts. No patriotic man in the South or in the North wants sectional feeling perpetuated by coming generations, and much can be done to prevent this if North and South, naught extenuating and naught setting down in malice, would agree upon a presentation of the facts of the war which would do equal justice to the people of both sections without needlessly wounding the sensibilities of either. Sectional history is valueless and mischievous, and it is to be hoped that the day is near at hand when the true story, told without coloring or prejudice, will be taught in every school in the country."

If a man will not work, neither should he eat, and if a man cannot read neither should he vote. A man with no intelligence of letters is certainly not fit to have a voice in the government.—Reading Herald.

Ignorance is deplorable in any view of the subject; but illiteracy should not be a bar to citizenship. The proposition has never been made seriously that the ignorant man should be exempt from taxation, from liability to work the roads, from military service in time of war or from amenability to the laws. There is much to be said, doubtless, in favor of limiting the exercise of the elective franchise to men who are able to read their ballots; but after all has been said, it is unanswerable logic that a man should not be deprived of the privileges of citizenship while compelled to bear its burdens. By all means, let learning be encouraged; but do not rob a man of his birthright in the name of virtue.

Mr. Cleveland's recent speech in New York is regarded in some quarters as the first gun of a campaign looking to his nomination a fourth time for President. Whether the ex-President intended it so or not, it seems that some of his friends will have it that way.

Ex-President Harrison, in gaining two important cases before the Supreme Court, shows that he is capable of capturing larger game than either fish or ducks.

## TIED TO A HORSE.

Boy and Beast Were Pushed Off a Bluff Into the River.

Perry, O. T., April 28.—John and Sam Hunt, farmers living on the Washita River, in Washita county, tied Charlie Goodall, 17, to a wild horse and pushed boy and horse over a steep bluff into the Washita River. Young Goodall had been a hired boy on Hunt's farm for more than a year, and the Hunt brothers claim that he betrayed their sister, Amelia Hunt. They compelled the boy to get on the horse and threatened him severely, then made the horse run for miles at full speed. When the horse became exhausted the men pushed both over a high bluff. Some men nearby rescued the boy and he may live. The Hunt brothers have escaped the country. If caught, neighbors will lynch them, it is said.

## WILL NOT RUN FOR MAYOR

YOUNG FOLKS GIVE THEIR FRIENDS A SURPRISE.

Municipal Ticket Nominated—Why a Law-Suit Was Lost—Cashier and Teacher Married.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Salisbury, N. C., April 27.—Mr. H. G. Tyson, who was named by the independent Democrats to head the citizens' ticket, has withdrawn from the field for the reason that the ticket is a non-partisan one. Mr. Tyson was willing to run upon a citizens' ticket that was composed of good men, irrespective of party. When he saw that the lines had been strictly drawn by the independent Democrats, he pursued the course above indicated. Had Mr. Tyson concluded to remain in the field, he would have received the solid Republican vote, for he is recognized as a progressive man and would have sought the advancement of the town.

Charlie Klutz and Miss May Belle Wright gave their friends quite a surprise this morning. Charlie has been paying marked attention to Miss May for some time, but no one thought he contemplated matrimony just yet. Yesterday morning he went to Concord and having obtained license, he returned home on the early evening train. Having made arrangements with the lively man to call at a certain house, he proceeded, as usual, to call upon the bride. The old maid thought nothing of the young people quietly gave them the slip and were driven to Concord, where they were happily married early this morning. Miss Wright is the daughter of our progressive townsman, Hon. Geo. W. Wright, and is noted for her beauty and excellent qualities. Mr. Klutz has been in the employ of the Southern Railway for a long time, and numbers his friends by the score. The young people will likely return to Salisbury.

Republican mass meeting was held last night in the courthouse for the purpose of placing an opposition ticket in the field in the municipal contest. Captain John A. Ramsay was made chairman of the meeting, and Mr. A. H. Price, secretary. Upon motion, it was ordered that an executive committee be appointed who would have the full power to name the ticket. This committee held a meeting after the adjournment of the meeting, and the following gentlemen were decided upon: For Mayor, Andrew Murphy, Independent Democrat; for commissioners, north ward, A. H. Price, Republican, and J. H. Davis, Democrat; south ward, John W. Kerr, Republican, and J. M. Brown, Democrat; east ward, W. L. Frost, Republican, and P. A. Frecks, Democrat; west ward, G. A. Bingham, Republican, and R. J. Holmes, Democrat. Tax collector, C. J. Bingham, Republican.

For city clerk, D. A. Jones, Democrat. For school committeemen, Chas. Price, Dr. J. G. Ramsay, P. H. Thompson, and J. Frank McCallias.

Mr. Edgar Johnston, cashier of the Salisbury freight depot, and Miss Mabel Baker, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Prof. R. G. Kizer, of the graded school, were married this morning at sunrise by Rev. L. E. Busby, of the Lutheran church. They left on the early morning train for a honeymoon in the Northern cities. The young people are very popular and their many friends bespeak for them a happy future.

On the 21st day of December, 1895, a terrible accident happened near Salisbury. The crossing, Mr. Adams, a section boss, had started with his hands towards the river, where they were met by a rapidly approaching train. The section boss ordered his men to remove the hands from the track and while they were attempting to do so the car was struck and Lee Carr was killed instantly. Tom Johnson was knocked about ninety-six feet and was seriously hurt.

The administrator of the case brought suit against the Southern for \$10,000, and the case was removed to the Federal court. The case was heard last week and the court held that a section boss was a fellow servant, and as a result of the ruling no damages can be recovered.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Lutheran Synod will be held at St. John's church, Cabarrus county, Messrs. C. T. Beltrich and Jos. D. Heston will represent the Lutheran church of this city.

Yesterday morning the plastering in the office of Deputy Collector F. M. Thompson fell down and he narrowly escaped a serious injury.

The celebrated Noddy music school will give another of its entertainments this evening in the school music hall. These concerts are delightful and are greatly enjoyed.

A carded of Cuban girls, on their way to the Tennessee coast, on their way through Salisbury last night.

J. L. R.

## TWO DEATHS.

Reidsville Mourns for a Popular Man and a Beloved Child.

Special to The Tribune. Reidsville, April 28.—A telegram was received here yesterday morning announcing the sad death of J. B. Smith at Thomasville, Ga., the day before. Mr. Smith was ex-Mayor of Reidsville and a prominent citizen. For a few years past he has been traveling in the South for a Western tobacco firm, and was one of the best known men on the road.

A sudden and sad death occurred Monday at noon, Frank Royall, the 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stallings, was taken ill and died with convulsions in a short while. He was named for Rev. Royall, the missionary to China, supported by the First Baptist church of this city. Dr. J. A. Munday, pastor of the family, arrived on the noon train and conducted the funeral services Tuesday afternoon.

American Murdered in Mexico.

City of Mexico, April 28.—More details of the recent murder of Klein and Callahan, American citizens, have been received from Guadalajara, Jalisco. Both men were riding in a wagon and were en route to the Baranilla mine, being six miles distant. Callahan was the superintendent of the property, which is jointly owned by himself and a Cleveland, Ohio, capitalist.

At a sharp turn of the road where the mountains are covered with timber, five masked men concealed behind the trees, sprang out, ordering the Americans to throw up their hands. At sight of them Callahan drew his pistol and fired, but was seized immediately from behind by one bandit, while another stabbed him in the left arm. The three other bandits set their knives. The road agents secured \$400 and fled to the mountains and Mozo returning found Callahan just recovering consciousness and Klein lying dead by the roadside.

Mitchell Challenges Jackson. London, April 28.—Charlie Mitchell has issued a challenge to Peter Jackson to fight him \$1,000 a side.

## RECALLED TO HAVANA

Spanish General Rey Disgraced by Defeat.

DETAILS OF GARCIA'S VICTORY

THE NEWS CREATES A SENSATION IN HAVANA.

Spanish Column of 2,000 Utterly Routed—Two Hundred Blown up by Dynamite Bombs and as Many More Killed in the Fight.

Havana, via Key West, April 28.—Gen. Nicholas del Rey has been recalled to Havana from Santiago de Cuba, by order of Gen. Weyler. The cause of his recall is the great victory obtained over Gen. Rey by Gen. Calixto Garcia near Guamo, a report of which was published last week.

Further details concerning the battle received from Manzanillo under date of April 19, have created a sensation here. They show that the Spanish column of 2,000 men was utterly put to rout by the dynamite bombs that exploded, and instead of ten soldiers being killed, as the official report declared, 200 were blown up by the bombs and 250 were slain by the insurgents during the confusion and excitement of the panic-stricken Spanish column. The bombs were planted in the road, which the Spanish were marching. They did not explode prematurely, as was declared last week. The six bombs exploded simultaneously in the center of Gen. Rey's column.

A Spanish officer writes the following description of the battle to his family in Havana:

"The explosion was so terrible as to curdle the blood of the bravest man. From the center of our column a sudden shock came which threw us to the ground. We remained there, dead and blind for a few seconds. The cries of our wounded soldiers were awful. When I was able to stand I saw around me heads entirely cut off from bodies, pieces of human limbs scattered here and there, and men without arms or legs crying to heaven in the gasp of death. It was perfectly easy a few moments later for our successful enemies to rout us and disperse our column, in which nothing of military order and discipline remained."

As soon as the first shots of the insurgents were heard after the explosion our general, followed by his staff and some other officers and soldiers, fled to Guamo. Our panic-stricken column followed the general's party, closely harassed by the Cuban cavalry, which made havoc in our ranks.

The writer of the letter adds that the Spaniards left on the field nearly all their arms and ammunition, besides a considerable convoy of provisions they were carrying to Guamo.

From other letters it is learned that Gen. Garcia in person led the Cubans, and since the landing of Gen. Roloff's expedition in Cuba, the use of dynamite by the Spaniards is incessant in Oriente. This has put the Spanish soldiers into a state of terror. The Spaniards protest against the use of dynamite in the war as barbarous, notwithstanding the fact that they have also tried to employ it, but unsuccessfully on account of the swift military movements of the insurgents.

The Diario Del Ejercito, which is the newspaper organ of the Spanish army, publishes official figures showing that the number of armed men of the Spanish side during the two years of war in Cuba has been 272,282.

## FOUR DAYS.

Slowly Starving to Death He Walked Until He Fell—Fortune Due Him.

Dayton, O., April 28.—Weakened from hunger and exhaustion, Karl Gebhart, a German 46 years old, fell on the sidewalk in front of a bakery last night. The physician who was summoned said that the man was suffering from starvation in its acute form, and he had sufficiently revived to be carried to the hospital. He had not eaten food for four days. He came here from Minister, O., in search of work, and too proud to beg, thus walked the streets until he fell exhausted. He showed no documents in proof of his heirship to a German estate which he expects to secure shortly.

He says that he has a brother holding a high position in the German service, and another brother who is a wholesale liquor dealer in Baltimore. Neither of these knew of his destitution. Gebhart was sent to the City Infirmary to recuperate before he starts on his journey for the German legacy.

LOST THEIR LIVES.

Four Men Drowned While Trying to Cross a Creek.

Jackson, Mo., April 28.—An accident occurred here last evening resulting in the drowning of four persons. Mr. Joe Johnson was coming to town in a covered wagon accompanied by Mrs. Bug, her son, 5 years of age, and her baby and Miss Minnie Frasier. Johnson attempted to ford the creek just east of this city, which was much swollen, when the wagon was overturned. Johnson swam to the bank, but the remainder of the party were drowned.

Committed for Trial.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 28.—Frank Butler, who was arrested February 2d, on the arrival of the ship Swan-hilde, on the charge of having murdered a number of men in Australia, and whose extradition was granted by the United States Government, was arraigned before a magistrate to-day for a preliminary hearing upon the conclusion of which he was committed for trial.

Log of the Mayflower.

London, April 28.—The Right Reverend Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, will, on Thursday next, hand to ex-Ambassador Bayard, the log of the Mayflower, which the latter will take to America with him.

No wine or punch was served at the Governor's reception Tuesday night. It is true that an elegant punch bowl occupied a prominent position on one of the tables, but its contents were prepared by State Treasurer Worth and proved to be crushed strawberries. Some of the popular treasurer's friends were yesterday joking about his presiding over the punch bowl at the reception.

## IT GROWS INTERESTING

"CHART FRAUD" CHARGES ARE TROUBLE TO THE WATERS.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction Receives a Caustic Letter From a Chart Agent.

The matter of "chart frauds" seems rather interesting considerably, and a now in progress between the Superintendent and a chart agent in Gen. land county.

It will be remembered that appeals have been made to the State Superintendent by the Treasurers of several counties for some loophole through which to escape the payment of charters made upon them by school committees in the county to pay for certain "school supplies" (charts) purchased by them.

In each of these cases, as has been reported in The Tribune, Mr. Melrose has told them there was no way to let the committeemen profit by their experience.

Several days ago Mr. Melrose received a letter from Mr. T. H. Crocker, of Middleburg, wanting to know what he meant by his charges of fraud and where charts were made of fraud and be bought for \$3.50—the value of \$16 charts, according to Mr. Melrose's reply as follows:

"I wish to inquire as to the value of your interest in the chart business. If you wish to purchase charts, I am able to give you some valuable information."

Yesterday a reply to this was received from Mr. Crocker, which reads as follows:

"Your very brief and somewhat curt note of inquiry came yesterday and I hasten to reply. I have for several years represented the chart department of the American Book Company of New York, which is now controlled by the Franklin Publishing Company of the same city. I did not think who I wrote you, and do not think you know who you have seen the chart I sent."

As you could not, if you were a man of common brightness and candor, make such statements as I have made in the papers from your concerning charts. There have been from time to time several different charts sold for sale in the State and as you charge fraud on some of them, I wanted to know who you meant, and if there was a place where such charts could be bought for \$3.50 I certainly wanted to know where it was. I beg to assure you that these is and has been no honesty of your being in doubt as to what my business was, as you can always find it by dropping me a line. And I will say, further, that you or anyone else affirm, as you have in the newspapers, that I have done other than a legitimate business as authorized by section 250 of the school law of the State, or that I have practiced fraud or deception on anyone, you are guilty of an infamously falsehood. I am sorry to have written you this letter, as I would very much prefer telling you what I have written you face to face. I never write caustic letters unless I am forced to it, and you have done in this instance. I precipitate haste to try to damage your character. I trust this will enlighten you as to the origin of my interest in the chart business."

Mr. Melrose has not yet answered this letter, and it is understood that he howls.

## GONE TO THE WALL.

Receiver Appointed for the Washington Loan and Investment Company.

Atlanta, Ga., April 28.—Another money investment institution, hitherto supposed to be one of the staunchest of the city, has gone to the wall, the third to go down as the result of the defection of cashier Harry A. Cassin. An attorney representing the Washington Loan and Investment Company, in a legal secured the appointment of receiver yesterday, and the company was closed connected with the Georgia Loan and Savings and Banking Company, and the United States Bond Company.

After an unsuccessful effort to secure bail in amount of \$25,000, Cashier Cassin was committed to prison last night. The Board of Directors of the banking company was still in session this morning and endeavoring to bring them selves out of the chaos on the books when a personal difficulty between President V. V. Greer and Judge R. C. Dorsey, who is the foremost lawyer in the city, and the Vice-President of the bank occurred. Some unimportant language passed between the two and Greer made some very severe remarks to Dorsey. In a twinkling Dorsey struck the banker in the face and the latter almost fell under the table. Immediately upon the face of the matter, Dorsey and Greer were separated. Reports regarding other arrests are current.

GOLDSBORO AND VICINITY.

Moving a Railroad—Democratic Ward Now Inations.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Goldsboro, N. C., April 27.—Judge W. S. O. R. Johnson left Sunday night for Nashville, where he holds court this week.

Rev. A. B. Crumpler, the city veterinarian, passed through the city yesterday for his home in Clinton. He had just finished a largely-attended meeting in La Grange and will commence a meeting at Kingston next week.

The Goldsboro mill has shut down for the season. Only a part of the large force of hands will be retained to make repairs and get things in readiness for the next season.

The shipment of green peas and strawberries from this city commenced in earnest today, and the clerks at the freight depots will be kept quite busy for some time.

The Enterprise Lumber Company of this city commenced the work of tearing up their tram road in Johnston county yesterday. They will tap the main line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and enter the pine forests east of that place.

The death of Stella, Mrs. Charles daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stroud, occurred at their residence in the eastern part of the city Sunday morning. The interment was made in Willow Dale cemetery yesterday afternoon.

At the Democratic ward meetings in this city last night, Messrs. F. W. Hilder, E. W. Cox and F. K. Jones were nominated in the First ward, and Messrs. R. A. Creech, W. Second ward, John R. Crawford, of the Goldsboro, E. A. Humphrey, of the Goldsboro, were nominated in the Third ward. It is rumored that Goldsboro is soon to have another daily paper.

## WAKE FOR

An Exciting Game—A Very Weather.

Yesterday was a ball and between Park between college. It would have been a costly error to have been made by the team was composed of Webb, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Trinity to the 1st. Daily ball, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Wake Forest made first by ney base on Edwards strike out.

Trinity to the 1st. Daily ball, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86



## WAKE FOREST VICTORIOUS

TRINITY DEFEATED BY A SCORE OF FIVE TO EIGHT.

An Exciting Game—A Tie in the Sixth Inning—A Very Large Attendance—Ideal weather.

Yesterday was an ideal day for base ball and between 500 and 600 people witnessed the game at the Athletic park between Wake Forest and Trinity college. It was a very pretty game and would have been beautiful, but for several costly errors. The Wake Forest team was composed of battery Edwards and Gwaltney; Mills shortstop; Webb, 1st base; Lewis, 2nd base; Sams, 3rd base; Norfleet, right field; Williams, center, and Honeycutt, left. In the sixth inning Williams took the bat.

Trinity team—Battery, Chambers and Howland; Daily, 1st base; Johnston, 2nd; Parker, 3rd; Curtis, B., shortstop; Flowers, right field; Card, center, and Curtis, Z., left.

## FIRST INNING.

Wake Forest to the bat. Honeycutt made first by error. Johnston, Gwaltney struck out. Mills struck out. Norfleet struck out. Williams struck out.

Trinity to the bat. Johnston out on 1st. Daily base hit, but out trying to steal 2nd. Card out on 1st by Lewis to Webb.

## SECOND INNING.

Wake Forest to bat. Williams out by Curtis B. to Daily on 1st. Webb struck out. Lewis out on 1st by Curtis B. to Daily.

Trinity to the bat. Chambers out on 1st by Sams. Howland hit by ball taken by Parker out on fly to Williams. Curtis B. goes to first, struck by ball, flowers base on balls. Curtis Z. out on 1st.

## THIRD INNING.

Wake Forest. Sams base hit. Honeycutt safe to 1st on fly. Gwaltney out on fly to center field. Sams scored. Mills safe hit to 1st. Honeycutt scored. Mills out between bases. Edwards struck out.

Trinity. Johnston two base hit. Daily out on 1st. Johnston out on 2nd, and out on 1st by double play by Webb.

## FOURTH INNING.

Wake Forest. Norfleet struck out. Williams base hit. Webb base hit. Williams out on 3rd. Lewis out on fly to Card in center field.

Trinity. Chambers base hit; Chambers goes to 2nd on error by Webb. Howland to 1st hit by ball. Parker struck out. Chambers scored. Curtis B. 1st and Howland to 2nd by Lewis' error. Howland out on 3rd by Mills. Curtis Z. out on 1st by Lewis to Webb.

## FIFTH INNING.

Wake Forest. Sams struck out. Honeycutt knocked a home run. Gwaltney safe to 1st and steals 2nd. Mills out on fly to Curtis Z. Gwaltney steals third by error of Parker. Edwards struck out.

Trinity. Johnston on 1st by error of Lewis. Johnston out on 2nd by Lewis to Mills. Daily made 1st. Card hit a home run. Chambers made first. Card and Daily scored on error of Sams. Chambers scored on Howland's two bager. Howland went to third on wild pitch. Parker out on fly to Williams. Curtis B. out on fly to Mills.

## SIXTH INNING.

Wake Forest. Norfleet to 1st by error of Parker. Norfleet made 3rd on wild throw by Howland. Williams struck out. Webb to 1st on error of Curtis B. Norfleet scored. Webb out by Curtis B. to Johnston. and Lewis out by Johnston to Daily.

Trinity. Flowers to 1st on safe hit. Curtis Z. safe on 1st. Flowers out on 2nd by Sams to Lewis. Johnston out on 1st. Daily out to Edwards in center field.

## SEVENTH INNING.

Wake Forest. Sams out on fly to Johnston. Honeycutt base hit. Honeycutt out on second by Howland to Johnston. Gwaltney base hit. Mills safe to 1st. Edwards base hit. Norfleet base hit and wild throw by Flowers brings Edwards. Mills, Gwaltney and Norfleet home. Williams out on 1st.

Trinity. Card out on 1st. Chambers out on 1st. Howland two base hit. Parker out on fly to pitcher.

## EIGHTH INNING.

Wake Forest. Webb struck out. Lewis out on 1st. Sams to 1st by error. Honeycutt base hit. Gwaltney struck out.

Trinity. Curtis B. struck out. Flowers out on 1st. Curtis Z. base hit. Johnston hit by ball. Daily out on 1st.

## NINTH INNING.

Wake Forest. Mills out on 1st. Edwards base hit. Norfleet struck out. Williams out on foul to Daily.

Trinity. Card base hit. Chambers base hit. Card out on 3rd by Honeycutt. Howland first on error of Sams. Parker base hit. Curtis B. struck out. Parker scored. Flowers out on 3rd by Mills.

## Score by Innings:

Wake Forest..... 0 0 2 0 1 1 4 0 0—8  
Trinity College..... 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 1—5  
Errors—Wake Forest, 5; Trinity, 6.  
Bases on balls, Wake Forest, 1; Trinity, 4.  
Struck out, Wake Forest, 3; Trinity, 12.

## Local and Personal.

The revival services at the Edenton Baptist Methodist church are being well attended and the meeting promises to develop into one of great spiritual power.

Rev. E. C. Glenn, pastor of the Central Methodist church, became very ill on his return from the Governor's reception Tuesday night. He was reported better yesterday afternoon.

It is reported that there are cases in Raleigh where the parents of large families have placed their children in orphanages and making these children support them in their idleness. Several cases of this kind have caused much indignation in the neighborhood.

Mr. Henry E. Litchford has been elected treasurer of the building fund for the new Capital club building which will be erected on the corner of Salisbury and Martin streets. The first \$100,000, however, on the subscriptions made by members of the club to this fund is due May 1.

William Brown, a colored boy, was yesterday arrested on the charge of snatching a purse from Mrs. Crabtree's car on Hillsboro street, near the Christian church, April 17th. He was arraigned before the Mayor and sent to jail in default of \$200 bond for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court.

## Birthday Tea.

There will be given a charming birthday tea at the Branson House on Bay street next Tuesday night, May 4th, for the benefit of the Central M. E. church. Let everybody go and give as many pennies as they are years old. Refreshments will be served free, and an interesting program has been arranged. Let everybody go.

## SHOWERS OF BLESSINGS.

Continued Interest in the Tabernacle Revival Services.

Each service of the Tabernacle Baptist revival meetings seems to excel preceding ones in interest and effectiveness. Those of yesterday afternoon and last night were attended by special manifestations of divine blessings, there being at the afternoon meeting a number of conversions and six accessions to the church.

During the service last night not less than twenty-five persons made professions of faith, and even more than as many others manifested interest in response to invitations from the ministers.

"Who is on the Lord's side?"—Ex. 32:36, was the text, as well as theme for Dr. Barron's discourse. He said that many people object to the drawing of the line; but everyone must be on one side or the other. To prove to a person that he is on the devil's side makes him uncomfortable.

Christians, Dr. Barron asserted, must be out and out for Christ if they would be worthy of the name and calling; in telling how this was to be done, he said that the first prerequisite was belief in God, and this must be followed by an absolute surrender of soul and body to Christ.

The sermon was followed by a service of song, during which there was much personal work done by the Christian people, and it was during this feature of the service that the gratifying interest previously referred to was manifested.

There will be services this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and again at 7:30 to 9 o'clock. The indications are that Dr. Barron will return to Charlotte next Saturday, and his sermons tonight and Friday night will be his last during this series of meetings.

## PEOPLE ARE TALKING.

Politicians Discussing the Slight Offered Major Grant.

Yesterday there was considerable comment in political circles here regarding the fight in the session of the State board of education over the reelection of Hon. H. L. Grant as a member of the local board of trustees for the Goldsboro colored normal school and their failure to re-elect.

Considerable indignation was manifested by a number of prominent Republicans that this slight should have been given him for certain members of the board for the reason, as they said, of his disgraceful conduct during the last Legislature. Porsooth he voted and worked for the fulfillment of an honest contract made in good faith between his State and a business corporation. In other words he rendered valuable services in the great railroad lease fight and he favored, and in fact, originated the Senate compromise bill, over which the great struggle occurred in the House. It is the verdict of Republicans and a host of fair-minded Democrats that Major Grant, during the Legislature, proved himself one of the master minds of the General Assembly, and it is to him that is due much credit for many of the most salutary measures enacted during the session.

One prominent Republican said yesterday that there was not a true friend to education in North Carolina and that those who voted against him in the meeting of the board of education did so upon political grounds and that those most interested in the success of the school, desired him doubted.

## "PRINCESS BONNIE."

This Charming Opera Will be Presented this Evening.

The event of the week will be the presentation of "Princess Bonnie", by the Norfolk Dramatic Club, at the Academy of Music this evening. The club has agreed to come to Raleigh and present this charming comic opera under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, for the benefit of Rex Hospital. However, the ladies of Raleigh under whose management the club will visit this city, do not rely upon this noble object for a full house tonight. "Princess Bonnie" will be one of the treats of the season. The Norfolk Dramatic Club has among its members some of the state's most noted singers. The club, which is composed of seventy-five of Norfolk's most select society, has devoted many months to the careful preparation and study for this opera. The Orpheus orchestra of twelve pieces will furnish music. Jim Anderson will play the part of the comedian "Shrimps" and everybody in Raleigh knows that he is better than most professionals. Mrs. Shipp, formerly of Raleigh, will take part in the opera, and the people of this city have not forgotten her enchanting voice. The papers of Norfolk and Portsmouth speak in the highest praise of "Princess Bonnie." Let every one in Raleigh be present this evening and enjoy the treat in store for them. The Seaboard Air Line has very kindly tendered the club free transportation to Raleigh and return. Tickets are on sale at King's drug store. No extra charge for reserved seats.

## TO OPEN NEXT FRIDAY.

The Woman's Exchange Will Soon be Ready for Patronage.

The Woman's Exchange, to be conducted by the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church, will be formally opened on Friday night. Reference has been made in detail to the plans of these consecrated ladies for the management of the exchange.

The apartments are to be on the corner of Fayetteville and Mesart streets and it is the purpose of the ladies to make the exchange a permanent institution. All those who intend sending articles to be placed on sale are especially requested to send them on Friday, between 10 and 12 o'clock. During the opening Friday night and in fact thereafter ice cream and cake will be served.

The Tribune bespeaks a liberal patronage from the Raleigh public. All profits will be turned to the new Presbyterian church now being erected.

## Two Welcome Visitors.

Mr. T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, and Mr. Harry Belle Penile, Secretary, of Portsmouth, arrived in the city on Monday.

These gentlemen are thoroughbred railroad men, and are filled with charming funds of interesting stories and tales of interest to the boys. They are both well known in railroad circles, and have a large number of friends in and about Raleigh. They are returning from the convention of insurance men at Southern Pines, and were entertained in Raleigh yesterday by Mr. H. S. Leard, Dr. Paschal, and Mr. Anderson will take part in "Princess Bonnie" this evening.

Closing time at the New Store is 7 o'clock p. m. sharp, except on Saturday, when doors will be open until 10.30 p. m.

## NOTHING IS TOO GOOD FOR YOU.

Every day this week, new arrivals in the Millinery Department. Everything new, endorsed by our New York correspondent, Madame Reynolds, is expressed to us at once. We keep right up to the minute.

## SAILOR HATS.

New things in Split Braids, Manilla, Senette and Panama Sailors. If there is anything new and worth having, we have it. Nothing is too good for you.

This week we will show the latest in Sailors in the correct styles for this season.

Knox and Danlap styles shown only in Raleigh at the New Store—Millinery Department.

## SPECIALS—To go Immediately Upon Arrival.

New Belts, New Hosiery, New Laces, New Silk Gloves, New Collars and Cuffs.

Latest Novelty in Chiffons, all Colors, Satin Edges, per piece, 45c  
Baby Caps, close fitting, 15c to \$1.35

Tam O'Shanter and Liberty Silk and Dotted Nets, very stylish for children.

Novelty Collars and Cuffs, Ruffle Edges, assorted colors, per set, 75c  
Ruching, all colors, for Neck and Sleeves, New Shades, 50c to \$1.75  
Fans, New Shapes in Silk and Gauze, 25c to 1.25

Japanese Fans, all qualities, 1c to \$1.50

Vantine Sample Fans, about 1,000, retailed at wholesale prices; all kinds, all sizes, all styles. It pays to buy at Vantine's.

## New Swiss Embroideries to Arrive.

Cut prices on all stock on hand; about one third less than the regular price.

## Biggest Bargain Yet.

2 Cases Gents' Negligee Shirts, manufactured to sell at \$4.50 a dozen; to close them out quick we make the price 29c

This is the best shirt offering we have ever made, and we have made some good ones.

Another Shipment of Polar Corsets, 39c  
R. & G. Summer Corsets, 50c  
R. & G. Summer Corsets, No. 410, \$1.00

Sherwood Higgs & Co.  
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & Co.

## WHERE IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD

Can a dollar buy more CLOTHING than it does of us—a full hundred cents' worth of quality. A lifetime's experience and superior facilities bring more style—a higher degree of perfection in making—to our garments than are found in others. The immense quantities our big business makes necessary gives us purchasing powers that enable us to sell closer than any one else. All these factors together make our clothes best—or prices lowest—our satisfaction greatest. Make this the leading store of the South.

For proof of this we ask you to compare our Suits with anybody's—anywhere.

\$7.50.

At this price you buy suits here of strictly all-wool fabrics—fast in color and doubled and twined in the warp and weft, making the clothes as wear-resisting as possible. Every point of materials, fit, and making guaranteed. We ask you to compare these with other folks' \$10 suits.

\$10.00.

Nubby Sack and Cutaway Suits of fine Cassimeres, Tweeds and Worsteds—good many Plaids that are so fashionable and neat mixed effects. Color, quality, making, and fit confidently guaranteed. No such value has ever been shown at \$10 before.

\$15.00.

We ask you to come and let us show you some entire New weaves in this grade—see if we don't surprise you—tailors will hardly have them this season—surely you won't find them ready-made except here. Fit perfectly. \$25 would hardly pay for them "to order," or \$20 is what you would have to pay elsewhere if you could find them.

Seen the Negligee Shirts? Lots of extra values at \$1.00.

Straw Hats are here, too.

S. & D. BERWANGER,  
One-Price Clothiers.

FREE TRANSPORTATION. MORE CONTENTION.

Order Issued by the S. A. L. Regarding Bicycles.

It was reported in the telegraphic columns of The Tribune several days since that the Seaboard Air Line had decided to transport bicycles free when accompanied by the owner.

The following order, signed by T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, and H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager, has been received here, to-wit:

"Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1917.  
"To Agents, Baggage Masters, Conductors and Connecting Lines:

"Taking effect at once, this company will transport bicycles over its line free of charge, when accompanied by passengers presenting regular first-class tickets or passes. Owners must sign release from B. D. 42, and T. B. C. check form, agreeing to hold this company harmless against loss or damage while bicycles are in transit.

"One bicycle only will be checked and transported free for each passenger holding proper transportation, and forwarded on the first train on which it can conveniently be carried. All employees of the baggage department are cautioned to handle them with all possible care at all times.

"Agents will return to this office by first train all bicycle checks now on hand, and should tag bicycles until new bicycle checks reach you, which will be within a few days."

Democratic Directors Anxious to Hold Over.

It is reported that an attempt will be made to prevent Governor Russell from appointing successors to the directors of the insane asylums whose terms have expired. Since the Legislature failed to fill these vacancies, it is contended that these directors can hold over. The matter will be carried to the courts. As has been stated in The Tribune before, if the Governor fills these vacancies the Republicans and Populists will have a majority on the boards. In the case of the Raleigh asylum there are five vacancies; the terms of Dr. R. R. Cotton, of Pitt, B. F. Boykin, of New Hanover and Major J. B. Broadfoot, of Cumberland, Democratic, having expired, and John R. Smith, Republican, having vacated his position as director by accepting the superintendency of the State prison.

Of the five directors whose terms have not expired, three are Democrats, one is a Republican and one a Populist. When the Governor appoints four directors to fill the vacancies the board can remove any of the employees. It may see fit to, except the superintendent, Dr. Kirby's term does not expire until 1900.

## W. H. &amp; R. S. Tucker &amp; Co.

## FOR THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATES

AND SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS.

White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Fans, Gloves, Sandals, and all the little things that Make Commencements a Success.

Specialties in which we are unrivalled. Our great facilities give opportunities that no other house can share, and our customers are cordially invited to take advantage of the great values we offer.

8-4 White French Organdies at 25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, 85c. and \$1.00 per yard.

48 inch Decca, Calcutta Muslins at 75c. per yard—really "Woven Webs of Wind"—the daintiest, sheerest white cottons ever woven.

48-inch Organdie Lisse at 75c per yard—a success—very sheer, and comes improved from the laundry.

32-inch Batiste Mulls and Persian Lawns at 25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60c. per yard, new and old favorites.

Plain and Morie Taffeta Ribbons, Chiffons, Mouseline de Soies, Hosiery, Gloves, Fans, Laces, Sheer Embroideries, Sandals, and all the little accessories in assortments by far the largest we have ever shown.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

"PARADISE"

FOR SALE.

This desirable place is in sight of the ocean and enjoys the delightful sea breeze; five miles from Morehead City, N. C.; bounded on the South by Bogue Sound, on the North by Newport River, both navigable streams, and lawful fences.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad runs through the centre of the farm and in full view of the residence, with a station near by. The water pure and healthy. The farm contains several different kinds of soil and is adapted to any kind of crops grown in the State. Game, fish, clams, oysters, escallops, etc., are abundant. This place is adapted to trucking, fishing, stock raising or any other occupation one can follow in the Country.

"PARADISE"

CONTAINS ABOUT

Five Hundred Acres.

This is a rare chance to get a place with so many advantages and no disadvantages, and at so low a price. Who will be the lucky one?

Call on or address,

BROUGHTON & CO.,

Farm Agency,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Phone 206-B.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the erection of an annex to the northern exposure of the colored department of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in the city of Raleigh, will be received at the office of the principal until noon of May 10, 1917. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to the principal. The institution will furnish brick, and the contractors all other materials.

The Board of Trustees will require bond for the faithful performance of the contract, and will reserve the right to reject any bid, or bids.

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

MISS EVA PALMER,

Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternity Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at the "Belvidere," over the Farmers' and Commercial bank, corner Martin and Wilmington streets.

SPECIAL RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION,

Wilmington, N. C., May 6 to 14, 1917.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell on May 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th tickets Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., and return at \$4.35 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 15, 1917.

For further particulars write or call on THAD. C. STURGIS,

Ticket Agent, Southern Ry., Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN,

General Superintendent,

General Passenger Agent,

J. M. CULP,

Traffic Manager.



## THIRD CALL MEANS DEATH

SUPERSTITION PREVALENT AMONG RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

Regard That Man's Doom as Sealed Who Has Survived Two Bad Accidents—Thrilling Stories.

Washington Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No one more fully understands the true definition of a "close call" than the average railroad engineer. If he be still employed as a throttle puller he has experienced one or perhaps two "calls," but never three, and has listened to many tales of the close calls of others in the same line of business. A railroad engineer has the hardihood to face two "calls," but he knows the third one means death. A representative of the Globe-Democrat was permitted recently to look into the engine of a large railway corporation whose main offices are in this city, wherein a history of every accident is minutely recorded. The histories run back to the time of single tracks and the earliest railroad devices. The stories of their accidents are told there, but after a careful perusal not a case was discovered wherein the engineer had experienced his third accident and lived. The railroad engineer registers in his mind the worst against his existence, and strange, indeed, is the ease if the record is increased against him through carelessness.

This theme is a welcome one to a majority of engineers, and they love to tell of the many cases in which their belief has been substantiated by fact.

The case of Engineer Jack Conner is an interesting one, and will illustrate how strongly this idea of surviving two calls is grafted on the mind of the every-day engineer. His engine was hauling a gondola car, on which was loaded some 200 pounds of dynamite, over the old Richmond and Danville road down in Virginia. About twenty Italian workmen were also on the car. A spark from the engine, through gross carelessness on the part of the handlers of the explosive, ignited the mass of compound, Conner's fireman and about a dozen Italians were blown to atoms and the car and engine almost demolished.

In the fraction of a second that intervened between the discovery of the lighting spark on the slight covering over the dynamite and the terrific explosion that followed Jack Conner threw himself behind the fire-box of his engine. When found he was completely buried under the coal and debris of engine and cars. Many bones were broken, and he presented a ghastly sight, but his friends and physicians were cheered mightily when upon regaining consciousness, he said in a gasping voice:

"I'll come around all right. This is my first call. I've got one more before saying good-bye."

Conner ultimately got well, contrary to the physician's diagnosis of his wounds, although it was a close call, and he is now skimming over the rails as of yore, keeping a sharp lookout for his second warning.

By way of contrast, the case of Dick Littlewood, an engineer, some years back running between Washington and Richmond, is cited as illustrating the effect a "call" has on different persons. One dark night, with the rain coming down in torrents, as Dick's engine was rounding a curve about fifteen miles north of Richmond, it jumped the track, and he was terribly hurt in the wreck. He was taken to Richmond, and it was a couple of months before he was able to work again, then he was given light work about the Richmond yards or daylight runs until he was thought to be fully recovered. About six months after the wreck in which he received his injuries he began taking regular night runs and appeared to be as good an engineer as he ever was.

One night it happened that he was put on the same train that he was on when hurt. It was noticed that he was a little nervous, but no attention was paid to him. The night turned out to be the same kind of one as that on which he had got hurt more than eight months before. It was dark and dismal and rainy.

As the train reached the point where the accident occurred the fireman noticed Dick slack up his engine, and at the same time he began to get paler and as they rounded the curve where he had been ditched before Littlewood uttered a shriek and fell over in a faint. The train had been too much for him.

He was taken to Richmond and was again taken off his engine, this time for good, of course, and was for a couple of years later doing switch work in the yards. As an engineer his first "call" had ruined him for life, and he often resented to his fellow-engineers that no amount of money could hire him to steer an engine around that curve again after dark, and he was known to be a man of great nerve, too. Old Jerry Simpson, running on the Southern road, between Washington and Richmond, never becomes tired of telling how he received his first "call" and the lucky way he pulled through it. It was back in the seventies, when work on the line had been over the country was extremely flat and thousands of men were out of work.

"I had been an engineer about three years," said Jerry, telling his story to your correspondent down at the round-house on Virginia avenue. "The course, was one of the first men laid off, I was then working for the Pennsylvania road, running out of Philadelphia westward. I went around to the different roads asking for work, and through frequent visits to the Allegheny Mountains, and the tough places on it almost equal those on the Rocky Mountains."

"The engineer that handled the throttle on the engine ahead was Billy Duncan, and I knew him well, both personally and through reputation. He was a fearless runner, and would never jump from an engine, no matter how close a place he had in the engine, but I declined, as I had charge of that Rio Grande engine, and wanted to see her landed safely at her destination."

"So I went back to my charge just a minute before we pulled out of the Altoona yards, and in a few minutes had made myself comfortable with a couple of blankets I had brought along. The night was a dismal one, being foggy, with just enough rain to make it uncomfortable. I kept awake for about an hour, and then concluded to take a little snooze."

"About the time I got comfortably fixed and was dozing with my eyes half shut I was startled by a loud, long piercing call for brakes from the engineer. I knew Billy Duncan would never have let out such a blast as that unless in the presence of great danger. Quickly throwing off the blankets that covered me, I jumped up and peered out through the darkness. We were going down the grade on the west side of Horseshoe Curve, and cutting the foggy mist at the rate of about 40 miles an hour."

"About 50 yards ahead of Billy's engine were the red lights of a tabor, and then I knew the danger had not come back far enough to stop us on the wet rails. A run-in was sure. There was not much chance for me to jump, as it was so dark, and I knew that there was a high cliff close to the track on one side that would hurt me back under the wheels, and a precipice on the other steep enough to break every bone in my body if I once started to fall down its side."

"About that time I thought of praying, and was on the point of dropping to my knees and pray to be forgiven for my past sins, when I luckily thought of the fire-box of the engine, and I landed in chaos and confusion. I thought I threw open the door and crawled in. I had just landed on my knees on the grate bars when there came an awful crash, such as I had never heard in my life before, and I felt my engine going first up and then down, and the sickening sensations of those few seconds were paralyzing. I was tumbled about pretty roughly, and had the skin knocked off my legs and my head cut, but nothing could crush me, for I was in an iron safe that was well built, although it was never intended for a life-preserver."

"I thought once, however, that it was all up with me, for I felt the boiler collapsing under the weight of the loaded cars that were piling up on top of it."

"After awhile everything was still, and knowing that the worst was over unless the wreckage took fire and roasted me alive, I made an effort to crawl out, but I was held back by car-trucks and frames were piled above the wreck. I thought it was a month until the wrecking crew came, and then I began to cry out like a crazy man and implore help. The wreckers must have thought I was dead, for they gave all their attention to me, and after hard work got the trucks cleared away. It was some time before they got me out, and beyond the bruises all right, but his friends and physicians were cheered mightily when upon regaining consciousness, he said in a gasping voice:

"I'll come around all right. This is my first call. I've got one more before saying good-bye."

Conner ultimately got well, contrary to the physician's diagnosis of his wounds, although it was a close call, and he is now skimming over the rails as of yore, keeping a sharp lookout for his second warning.

By way of contrast, the case of Dick Littlewood, an engineer, some years back running between Washington and Richmond, is cited as illustrating the effect a "call" has on different persons. One dark night, with the rain coming down in torrents, as Dick's engine was rounding a curve about fifteen miles north of Richmond, it jumped the track, and he was terribly hurt in the wreck. He was taken to Richmond, and it was a couple of months before he was able to work again, then he was given light work about the Richmond yards or daylight runs until he was thought to be fully recovered. About six months after the wreck in which he received his injuries he began taking regular night runs and appeared to be as good an engineer as he ever was.

One night it happened that he was put on the same train that he was on when hurt. It was noticed that he was a little nervous, but no attention was paid to him. The night turned out to be the same kind of one as that on which he had got hurt more than eight months before. It was dark and dismal and rainy.

As the train reached the point where the accident occurred the fireman noticed Dick slack up his engine, and at the same time he began to get paler and as they rounded the curve where he had been ditched before Littlewood uttered a shriek and fell over in a faint. The train had been too much for him.

He was taken to Richmond and was again taken off his engine, this time for good, of course, and was for a couple of years later doing switch work in the yards. As an engineer his first "call" had ruined him for life, and he often resented to his fellow-engineers that no amount of money could hire him to steer an engine around that curve again after dark, and he was known to be a man of great nerve, too. Old Jerry Simpson, running on the Southern road, between Washington and Richmond, never becomes tired of telling how he received his first "call" and the lucky way he pulled through it. It was back in the seventies, when work on the line had been over the country was extremely flat and thousands of men were out of work.

"I had been an engineer about three years," said Jerry, telling his story to your correspondent down at the round-house on Virginia avenue. "The course, was one of the first men laid off, I was then working for the Pennsylvania road, running out of Philadelphia westward. I went around to the different roads asking for work, and through frequent visits to the Allegheny Mountains, and the tough places on it almost equal those on the Rocky Mountains."

"The engineer that handled the throttle on the engine ahead was Billy Duncan, and I knew him well, both personally and through reputation. He was a fearless runner, and would never jump from an engine, no matter how close a place he had in the engine, but I declined, as I had charge of that Rio Grande engine, and wanted to see her landed safely at her destination."

"So I went back to my charge just a minute before we pulled out of the Altoona yards, and in a few minutes had made myself comfortable with a couple of blankets I had brought along. The night was a dismal one, being foggy, with just enough rain to make it uncomfortable. I kept awake for about an hour, and then concluded to take a little snooze."

"About the time I got comfortably fixed and was dozing with my eyes half shut I was startled by a loud, long piercing call for brakes from the engineer. I knew Billy Duncan would never have let out such a blast as that unless in the presence of great danger. Quickly throwing off the blankets that covered me, I jumped up and peered out through the darkness. We were going down the grade on the west side of Horseshoe Curve, and cutting the foggy mist at the rate of about 40 miles an hour."

"About 50 yards ahead of Billy's engine were the red lights of a tabor, and then I knew the danger had not come back far enough to stop us on the wet rails. A run-in was sure. There was not much chance for me to jump, as it was so dark, and I knew that there was a high cliff close to the track on one side that would hurt me back under the wheels, and a precipice on the other steep enough to break every bone in my body if I once started to fall down its side."

"About that time I thought of praying, and was on the point of dropping to my knees and pray to be forgiven for my past sins, when I luckily thought of the fire-box of the engine, and I landed in chaos and confusion. I thought I threw open the door and crawled in. I had just landed on my knees on the grate bars when there came an awful crash, such as I had never heard in my life before, and I felt my engine going first up and then down, and the sickening sensations of those few seconds were paralyzing. I was tumbled about pretty roughly, and had the skin knocked off my legs and my head cut, but nothing could crush me, for I was in an iron safe that was well built, although it was never intended for a life-preserver."

## GALL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

luckless men from the debris before the flames had reached them.

In two minutes time Freeburn was back on his engine again and as good as ever. In describing his experience he said he was too surprised to think when he found his engine sinking beneath him, and before he could say "Jack Robinson" his wind and senses were knocked out of him by the coal and broken cars that came tumbling down on top of him.

After this last "call" Freeburn's wife and friends tried to persuade him to give up engineering, or at least accept a job on a yard engine, but he said nay:

"If I can't run first-class I'll not run at all, and it is too late now for me to think of earning a livelihood at anything else."

Freeburn's final "call" came March 4, 1890. The poor fellow, like all his companion engineers, had been working like a horse for a week previous to Garfield's inauguration, hauling thousands of people to the national capital to witness that ceremony. On that fatal day, to him and others, he was coming south with an empty engine, and, according to his orders, should have taken a siding at a small telegraph station midway between Washington and Baltimore to allow a north-bound passenger train to pass.

Freeburn needed sleep badly; nodded for while the fraction of a minute; but in that short time sped by his siding, and with a terrific crash, dashed into the northbound train. Both train and empty engine were running at a high rate of speed, and the break-up was a horrible sight to behold. Both engines reared up like two horses on their hind feet and then settled down amid a cloud of dust, smoke and hissing steam.

Many were injured, and poor Freeburn was the last person found and taken from the wreckage. He was jammed up against the smokestack, horribly crushed and scalded. All that night he tossed on a rude couch at the lonely little station, and in his wild ravings went through his daily labors of a week, and a working day, as if it were on his regular run. He died the next morning without regaining consciousness, a striking example of the folly of fighting against the third "call" of the grim monster—death.

### EXPORT OF GOLD RESUMED.

Other Shipments to Follow Muller, Schall & Co's.

New York Sun.

Muller, Schall & Co. withdrew yesterday from the United States Assay Office \$97,000 in gold bars for shipment to Bremen by the steamship Trave, which sails to-day. An immediate effort of the withdrawal was the dissolution of the agreement recently entered into by the large foreign banking houses not to export gold until the price of demand sterling bills reached \$4.88 1/2. The manner of dissolution of the agreement was scarcely a surprise to those familiar with the history of similar agreements.

The order on which the gold was shipped reached this city last Friday. It came first to Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., who declined to execute it, giving the agreement as their reason, but Muller, Schall & Co., to whom the order next came, made arrangements on Saturday to ship the gold, placing, as their cable instructions directed, bills at the highest rates obtainable. Their correspondents abroad will stand any possible loss on the transactions and pay a commission in addition. The bills were sold chiefly to Lazard Freres, another firm in the agreement, who were much surprised when they discovered that they had been aiding in the arrangements for a shipment of gold.

Members of foreign banking houses who were parties to the agreement yesterday expressed surprise at the action of Muller, Schall & Co., and went far as to call it a "breach of faith." C. Muller of that firm said in explanation:

"When we had an order to buy and ship gold we could no more refuse to execute it than we could refuse to execute an order for 100 shares of stock."

Mr. Muller said that his firm had been in perfect accord with the other foreign exchange houses, who had approached them when demand sterling reached \$4.88 1/2, and that it had had no intention of exporting gold "on arbitrage" or for 1-64th or 1-32d of 1 per cent. He said that he had no knowledge of the ultimate destination of the gold, and that a report that it was to go to Vienna was guesswork. The gold bars which were taken from the Assay Office by the firm were secured by turning in greenbacks of large denomination at the Sub-Treasury, and getting an order for gold coin. This order was then taken to the Assay Office and exchanged for the bars on payment of a commission of 1-10th of 1 per cent., which covers melting, assaying, and other charges. This is the commission which is paid last July, when the last previous shipments of gold bars were made to Europe. Inquiry was made by the Treasury officers here as to what commission should be charged, and they were advised by the Washington authorities to charge the rate, though it is not known whether this rate will continue on further exports which are impending.

The gold exporting houses prefer to pay this commission, which is practically a premium on bars, rather than take coin, not only because of the less chance of abrasion in transit, but because of the probability of their obtaining at the Sub-Treasury coin already slightly worn in circulation. Bars can be figured on in exchange calculations with much more exactitude.

Following the news of Muller, Schall & Co.'s action other houses have taken steps looking toward exports of gold.

Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, it was announced, would on Thursday ship \$500,000 in gold to Hamburg by the steamship Normanna, sailing from this port, the arrangements being made by their local correspondents, Baring Magoun & Co. Lazard Freres have made inquiries as to gold bars at the Assay Office and may ship.

On the news of the dissolving of the agreement between the foreign banking houses, the sterling exchange market weakened yesterday, with actual closing rates for demand sterling, \$4.87 1/2, it was reported that including amounts already announced, the gold exports for the week would probably aggregate \$3,000,000.

The existing premium for gold abroad is believed to be an important factor in causing gold shipments at the present time, when there is a decided trade balance in favor of this country. In London bars are selling at 77s. 11 1/2d. to 78s. an ounce, which is virtually a premium of 1d. as the normal selling rate of the Bank of England is 77s. 10 1/2d.

### A Common Type

"Walters is posing as an agnostic here lately."

"Yes; Walters is one of those fellows who won't believe the Jonah story, but has full faith in the airship."

### Animal Stories.

Wallace: We have a cat that tries to play the piano.

Ferry: Huh! You ought to hear ours try to sing.

## OUR SEEDS GROW!

We have the largest assortment of Garden Seeds in the State.

ALL VARIETIES IN BULK!

Our Seeds are Fresh!

Our Seeds Grow!

Our Prices are Low!

Out-of-town people invited to write for prices.

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THE RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.



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## CUSHION FRAME BICYCLE.

Write for Catalogue and "Facts."

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97 CHAMBERS STREET,

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A. G. BAUER,

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Architect of buildings of any description.

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Nos. 319, 321 and 323 Wilmington Street.

Auctioneer and

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Manufacturer and Dealer in Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Farm and Spring Wagons. Horses Bought and Sold. Handsome Wagonettes and Dashing Teams for Pic-nic Parties. New Buggies, etc.

## 56th ANNUAL SESSION

OF St. MARY'S SCHOOL,

Raleigh, N. C.

Begins 23d September, 1897. For catalogues, etc., apply to

Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, D. D.,

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## THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

OF CANADA.

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United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policyholder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager,

Raleigh, N. C.

## THE PARK HOTEL,

Raleigh, N. C.

## Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates \$2 and \$2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

## Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

## The Yarbboro House.

RALEIGH N. C.

## Under New Management.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.

Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANNEY, Lessee.

## READ

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Bright Newsy! Cheap!

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Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

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## Veterinary Surgeon,

East Davis Street, between Wilmington and Blount.

Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection.

Fairly galls remedied and foot diseases treated, &c.

PHONE, 229.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, we book S. No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 23 day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying along four miles West of the town of Smithfield, in the and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied by Bryant Casey, and his heirs, bounded and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and land of W. L. Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and William land of James Johnson and land of Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less, of which the said Bryant Casey is entitled to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital.

Mortgages and Trustees. P. T. Massey, Attorney.







THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

Weather Report.

Washington, April 28.—Forecast for Thursday: For North and South Carolina—Fair in the eastern portions; increasing cloudiness, with showers in western portions; warmer in eastern, and cooler in western portions; southerly winds, becoming westerly.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Thursday, clear, but increasing cloudiness Thursday evening.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m., Yesterday.

	Tem.	Rain.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	71	.00	S.	Clear.
Charlotte	76	.00	S.	Clear.
Wilmington	62	.00	S.	Clear.
Hatteras	58	.00	E.	Clear.
Washington	62	.00	S. E.	Clear.
New York	50	T.	N. E.	Clear.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 65; normal, 62; departure 4.  
Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, 10; departure, 10.  
Excess of temperature since April 1st, 58 degrees.  
Excess of temperature since January 1st, 127 degrees.  
Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 2.07 inches.  
Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.01 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The weather continues clear and cool throughout the eastern States. The low area in the west extends as a trough of low barometer from northern Texas to the lakes. It is causing cloudy weather with light rains on the Rocky Mountain slope, and cloudy weather in the entire Mississippi valley and lake region.

In the central valley the weather continues quite warm, but the temperature in the extreme northwest has fallen below freezing.

C. F. Von HERRMANN, Section Director.

Personal.

Mr. W. W. Jenkins, of Wake Forest, is in the city.

Senator Chas. Cook, of Warren, left for his home yesterday.

Senator Henderson, of Vance county, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Angier, of Carey, were in Raleigh yesterday morning.

Mr. Robert Leach left the city early yesterday morning on an extended business trip.

Editor Stevens, of the New Bern Journal, was in Raleigh yesterday en route from Southern Pines home.

Messrs. Allen, Kenny and Drewry have returned from Southern Pines. Every one seems pleased with the convention.

Rev. Mr. Glenn, pastor of Central M. E. church, was suddenly ill early yesterday morning, and is still a very sick man.

President Robert Hancock, of the A. and N. C. Railroad, and his niece returned to New Bern yesterday, after attending the Governor's reception.

Rev. Dr. Eugene Daniel left yesterday afternoon for Statesville. By special invitation he will deliver an address before the Concord Presbytery at the Westminster celebration of the 250th anniversary.

Mr. Otto Wilson has now moved his family to Round Knob, where they will make their home. Mrs. Wilson has been ill for several weeks, but she is improving now. Mr. Wilson is with his family now.

Mr. T. J. Anderson, general passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, was in Raleigh yesterday afternoon and last night en route to Portsmouth from the conference of members of the Southern States Immigration and Industrial Association and insurance agents. Messrs. Williams and Sherwood, of Portsmouth, who were delegates to the convention, were Mr. Anderson's guests in his private car.

Dr. L. B. Plummer is in the city working up the delegates of the B. Y. P. U., which will meet July 19th at Chattanooga, Tenn. This organization was looked to meet at Brooklyn, but the railroads there refused them reasonable rates. The Seaboard appreciating the fact that the Baptist Young People's Union of America is a prominent organization and a credit to the State of North Carolina and the country, made them a liberal offer, and they will now meet at Chattanooga, where they will celebrate the event in a proper manner.

THE LADY MISSIONARY HERE.

Miss Mattie Reid Arrived Yesterday—A Native of Canada.

Miss Mattie Reid, the new lady missionary for Tabernacle Baptist church, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and is making her home with the family of Mr. N. B. Broughton.

She is a native of Belleville Ontario, Canada, and has been in the Moody Bible Institute during the past two years. A special feature of this institution is that the students go out daily upon actual missionary work in destitute districts of that great city. This active experience in "field work," combined with the valuable training and special instruction given in Biblical and evangelistic study have combined in affording Miss Reid special preparation for the work which lies out before her as lady missionary in the work of the Baptist Tabernacle.

Previous references to this advance on the part of this church in the inauguration of this new work make it unnecessary for any extended reference to the matter in this connection. Suffice it to say that she will devote her entire time to congregational and city missionary work, and will also conduct a special training class of ladies and gentlemen in connection with the Sunday school, as well as in many other ways aiding in the general work.

The Tribune congratulates the Tabernacle workers upon the inauguration of this new and much-needed work, and joins in a most cordial welcome to Miss Reid, trusting that her residence in this city may be pleasant and attended by great good accomplished by her efforts "in His name."

A Children's Reception.

The ladies of St. Luke's Circle of Kins' Daughters are arranging for a children's reception to be held at "The Home" on Friday, April 30th, from 4:30 to 6 o'clock. Each child may bring a pound or less of some article for use in the Home. In future the last Friday in each month will be devoted to the children. The same hours, from 4:30 to 6 will be observed in the reception.

WILL BE A NOVEL CAR

THE GOSPEL ON WHEELS AT FORTY MILES AN HOUR.

Baptist Special Train From the North to Wilmington Will Stop for Dinner in Raleigh.

The Seaboard Air Line Railroad will run a special train from Portsmouth to Wilmington next Wednesday, May 5th. It will be a special train to convey the Baptist delegates from all parts North to the Southern Baptist convention at Wilmington, which convenes on the 6th of May.

At Portsmouth the train will take all the delegates who have come from Washington, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond and other points north. All the way to Raleigh the number will be augmented. At Raleigh the train will stop for dinner. It will be served at the Park Hotel at 12:30.

The train will consist of regular day coaches, parlor cars, Pullman cars and a specially arranged "Gospel" car. In this car a fine organ will occupy one end and chairs the balance of the space. Services will be held all the way en route. As the train enters Wilmington, the old, but mighty popular hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," will be rendered by all the passengers.

June 1st the Seaboard train will again put on its popular rates to Norfolk. From Raleigh to Norfolk, leaving Raleigh Saturday afternoon, good returning until Monday morning. The round trip will be only \$2. The same rate and schedule will apply from Charlotte to Wilmington.

Local News.

About sixty boys from Trinity came down yesterday afternoon to see the game between Trinity and Wake Forest. President Kilgus and Mr. James Southgate were interesting spectators at the game.

Durham people who were in the city yesterday said that Evangelist Fife was stirring up things considerably in their town. Large numbers attend his revival meetings, and much interest is manifested.

MARRIED IN DURHAM.

Popular Young Couple Wedded With Full Choral Service.

At high noon yesterday, in Trinity Methodist church, Durham, Mr. William H. Stone left Miss Louise Goodson to the hymeneal altar in the presence of a large congregation of friends and well wishers. The ceremony and attendant circumstances were elaborate and strictly up to date. Six married gentlemen friends of the groom, acting as ushers, led the way to the chancel, while twenty-two little children, representing the number of summers that have passed over the head of the blushing and beautiful bride, carried lighted tapers before her. The choral service was one of the most delightful features of the happy event. It embraced vocal selections by the choir and solos by some of the most talented of Durham's sweet singers. The ceremony that made the happy couple man and wife was performed by Rev. Alex. Walker, grandfather of the bride, assisted by Rev. J. N. Cole, pastor of Trinity church.

Mr. Stone and bride passed through Raleigh yesterday afternoon on the eastbound train. After an extended bridal trip, they will return to Durham, where Mr. Stone is engaged in business.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

The Penalty Which a North Carolina Boy Must Pay.

Sylvester Rountree, a young colored man, who was born in this State, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life at Hartford, Conn. He left North Carolina eight years ago and was taken abroad as a valet by a wealthy Southern gentleman. Rountree has become educated by his traveling, and now speaks three foreign languages. The crime for which he is under sentence was committed last December. Rountree pawned his coat for a revolver and went to the room of a woman named Anna White and shot her through the head. While Rountree is only 22 years of age, the unfortunate woman was 40. A Bostonian says: "The White woman whom he killed was the bane of his existence. She had followed him into half a dozen cities in the past three years and induced him to go to live with her. She had a good reputation up to the time of committing this crime, which in his favor in the efforts of Lawyer Walker to get the prosecution to agree to a plea of murder in the second degree from him."

No Important Cases.

Nearly all of yesterday was consumed with the summons docket in the Superior Court. A judgment was given Abram Hester against Thomas Robertson for \$1,500, the amount which the jury said that he was entitled to.

Lucy F. Parham was granted a divorce from George L. Parham on the ground that he was a habitual drunkard and rendered her life burdensome. The case of J. C. Marcom, administrator, vs. J. L. Adams, was decided in favor of the plaintiff. The amount involved was \$12.50.

The defendants in the case of Thad. H. Pleasants vs. the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line have appealed. It will be remembered that the jury gave Mr. Pleasants \$11,000 damages. The Tribune was in error yesterday when the statement was made that the railroad company offered to compromise by giving Mr. Pleasants \$3,000 and a permanent position. The compromise was not proposed. Mr. Pleasants is still suffering from his injuries and is unable to do any work. He lost one of his hands and the muscles in the remaining hand are so shattered that he is unable to use it.

Yarboro House Arrivals.

E. G. Wise, North Carolina; Mrs. Minnie H. Bagley, city; T. E. Traylor, Richmond, Va.; J. A. Thomas, Louisville; B. H. Dula, Lenoir; J. B. Harberger, Huntington, Pa.; John W. Cook, Greensboro; A. G. Ricard, Wilmington; J. M. Smith, Rockingham; H. E. Bontz, Wilmington; J. E. Stages, Durham; T. D. Turner, North Carolina; C. E. Stevenson, Nage, Mass.; Albert Chester, Virginia; John M. Lipscomb, E. V. C. P. C. Humphrey, North Carolina; Marion Cobb, Durham; E. A. Capehart, Kittrell; W. H. Burt, New York; H. O. Miller, Cincinnati; J. W. Old, Norfolk; E. E. Bauman, Cleveland; Thos. McBea, Salisbury; S. F. Stevens, Charlotte; Geo. C. Foster, Wake Forest; J. S. Dockery, Wake Forest; T. J. Lamb and son, Durham; J. E. Alexander, city; T. E. Cheek, M. N. Markham, Durham.

A. B. STRONACH

Popular Goods, Popular Prices, Popular Sales People.

THIS WEEK

A Wonderful Showing of Wonderful Values

In new and beautiful lines of Challies, Organdies, Lappet Mulls, Irish Lawns, Swiss Mulls, Lattice Lawns, Scotch Dimities, French Jaconets, Linen Batistes.

New Black Goods.

In Silk.	In Wool.
24-inch Iron Grenadine, per yard, 75c	38-inch Brocade Etamine, per yd., 50c
44-inch Iron Grenadine, per yard, \$1.00	44-inch Brocade Etamine, per yd., 85c
44-inch Iron Grenadine, per yd., 1.75	48-inch Brocade Etamine, per yd., \$1.00
44-inch Hernani, per yard, 2.00	40-inch Plain Etamine, per yd., 65c
22-inch Brocade Grenadine, per yd. 65c	42-inch Plain Etamine, per yard, 1.00 to 1.25
44-inch Brocade Grenadine, per yd. 1.25	44-inch Tammany Cloths, per yd., 68c
24-inch Brocade Grenadine, per yd. 1.00	48-inch Tammany Cloths, per yd., 85c

1897. SPRING AND SUMMER FOOTWEAR. 1897.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's, Oxfords, Sandals and Slippers, Black, White, Tan and Chocolate. We have Styles and Shapes cheaper than you ever bought them before. We sell no shoes that we cannot Guarantee.

NOW FOR SALE.

Ten large and valuable city Lots, including the elegant Home Place of the late Honorable A. S. Merrimon, situate on North Wilmington St., between Polk and Peace Sts., and near Peace Institute. This is your opportunity of buying a site for a home, or investing your spare cash in property which is enhancing in value. Call at once, as we are determined to sell this property very quickly, or the opportunity of your life is gone. This property will be sold as a whole or in lots. Will take pleasure in showing you the property. Prices are right.

A. W. MOYE & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 224 Fayetteville St. Phone 207C.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

For Clerk and Carrier Classified Postal Service June 5.

On June 5 there is to be another civil service examination in Raleigh for the grades of clerk and carrier in the classified postal service. The age limitations are to be from 21 to 40 for carrier, and not younger than 18 with no limit for clerk.

Applications to stand this examination must be filed with E. R. Ellis, of this city, Secretary of the Board of Examiners, not later than May 22.

The examinations are open to all reputable citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service, without regard to race or to their political or religious affiliations. All such citizens are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded, and certified with entire impartiality, and without regard to any consideration save their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in the examinations.

Parties desiring blanks, full instructions and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions should apply to Mr. E. R. Ellis, Secretary of the Board of Examiners for the postal service, this city.

Handsome Delivery Wagon.

The Excelsior Steam Laundry yesterday created a sensation on the streets of Raleigh by trotting out one of the most handsome and unique delivery wagons ever driven on the streets of this city. It was made up by the National Wagon company, of Marion, O., and is first-class in every particular.

The decorations are especially pretty. There is painted on one side a scene representing a handsome dog crouched upon the lawn. A spotted cuff encircles the body of the animal. On the other side is Cupid bearing in his arms a shirt of immaculate whiteness. About both of these scenes is painted in appropriate colors the name of the laundry and other matters.

There are handsome plate glass windows, and the finish throughout is in keeping. Messrs. Sowers and Harding, the enterprising proprietors, are to be congratulated.

Carnations, etc. Bouquets, Floral Designs, Palms, Ferns.

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist. North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. Phone 113.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

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WANTED.—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than \$1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to J. R. JOHNSTON, Managr. for North and South Carolina, Raleigh, N. C. [See advertisement.]

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Prices Low.

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A CARD. At the solicitation of my friends I desire to announce myself an independent candidate for the office of city tax collector, and if elected I promise a faithful discharge of the duties imposed therein. Yours very truly,

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It pays to trade at Jones'. Thousands of people will tell you so. Hundreds of people have saved dollars and dollars in trading there, and so may you. We have a great many good things that we never mention in the papers, for the reason that they are in small lots, and it would not do to advertise them. We are buying all the time; we are always on the lookout for good things, and whenever we find a good thing, and the price is right, we buy it for you on the spot. You might ask for a thing today at a dollar, and tomorrow we might have it at 75 cents. Our stock is always on the move; it's here today and gone tomorrow. No stand still here, a constant move, and always for the better.

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1,500 yards white goods on special Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Dressing Lawns, Linens, in checks, stripes and plaids. Some splendid bargains in these goods, suitable for children or grown folks, either. The prices will range from 4 cents the yard up. These special prices are only for the day—Friday—but we sell white goods all the time, for less than any other store you can find, and a great many other things, too. It pays to trade at Jones'.

W. E. JONES.

New Shoe Store!

UNPRECEDENTED SHOE BARGAINS.

Ladies' Black, Tan and Chocolate Oxford Ties, heel or spring heel, sold in all stores for \$1.25 and \$1.50—our price 75c. Misses Oxford Ties 1 1/2 to 2, worth \$1.00, our price 65c. Children's Oxford Ties, 8 1/2 to 2, worth \$1.00, our price 60c. Above goods were bought at a sacrifice for cash.

Below are Goods Manufactured for Us:

Black, Chocolate and Ox-blood Oxford Ties, Strap Sandals, &c., from \$1.00 to \$3.50. We will make this a gala week in the Shoe Trade.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayetteville Street.

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HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist. (SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS.)

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